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CANADA'S SHARPEST NEWSPRAGAZINE APRIL 24, 1989 VOL 110 NO. 17

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COVER

150 YEARS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The invention of photography launched the world upon a dizzying adventure. It sparked technological revolution, placing in mankind's hands a universal tool of communication undreamed by the minds of fotografists. There will be ample opportunity this year to put that claim to the test as the 150th anniversary of photography is celebrated across Canada and around the world. — 36

WORLD

A STRUGGLE FOR NEW LIFE

Four months after a devastating earthquake rocked Soviet Armenia—killing at least 20,000 people and causing \$10 billion in damage—survivors are trying to rebuild their shattered lives. But acute housing shortages, disease and tensions with neighboring Azerbaijan threaten their efforts. — 39



PEOPLE

CARRYING ON WITH DIGNITY

At the centre of a lurid scandal that has put her marriage in Capt. Mark Phillips under intense public scrutiny, Anne, the Princess Royal, is keeping her cool as she fulfills her public engagements. But the Royal Navy commander whose notorious letters to Anne made headlines is keeping out of sight. — 39





The 'Decisive Moments'

Great photographs are often born during what Henri Cartier-Bresson, known as the father of photojournalism, called "the decisive moment." It was referring to the fraction of a second during which the photograph before pressing the shutter, decides that all the elements he sees through his viewfinder have lined themselves up in a way that they present an image of the highest point of emotional intensity. In the week's special section celebrating photography, 125th birthday, we're reproducing the results of many decisive moments. They range from the sublime—Alfred Stieglitz's *The Voyage*—to the ridiculous—Brett Weston's shot of Pierre Trudeau playing with an elastic band. In all, their purity of vision represents every photographer's dream—and generations of viewers.

The task of selecting a strictly limited number of images to exemplify the cream of a century and a half of photography proved especially daunting. Fortunately, a hoity of *Maclean's* Photo Editor Marjorie Luques and her boyfriend Bob Carroll, who is photo editor of *The Toronto Star's* Canada Wide section, collecting lavishly illustrated books about photography. While Sensors Writers Barry Cope and Sue Delight prepared the text, Luques worked with Montreal based writer and critic Geoffrey Jones, himself an amateur photographer, to choose what illustrations the magazine would display. Then Luques had to find the source of each photograph and separate permission to reproduce it. We almost took her by telephone—10 cities in 10 different countries. Luques, who took her first photograph with a birthday-present Kodak Brownie at 2868, said: "This assignment gave me a chance to work with photos by the great masters of the past. It was an exciting—and occasionally humbling—experience."



Care (left), Luques and Delight among other keepers of the post of emotional intensity.

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LETTERS

'NAIVE CRITICISM'

WHILE your review of the Toronto production of *Les Misérables* ("Naïve criticism," Cover, March 27) provides the deserved credit for a passionate, thoroughly enjoyable production, the criticism of the vacuousness of melody and verse of most of the play's songs is somewhat naive. After seeing *Les Mis*, one of the complaints I had for it was that a familiar song or melody would recur at various stages. As the conflict between Jean Valjean and Jean Valjean wages on throughout the years, so does the memory that all the characters are products of their past and are much more dimensional for it.

Douglas A. Munro,
London, Ont.



Les Mis: a passionate production

Secondly, someone—Gaston-Perron, cast doubt only qualifies that reality. With the total allowable catch for Canadian companies being reduced this year, how can one justify the Mulroney government's plan to allow Prince to increase its quota? In Newfoundland, that makes its decisions with little or no consultation with the people it will affect most!

Bruce Mooley
Winnipeg

Joey Newfoundland dragged us from serfdom to the 19th century and offered dignity, the pride of church and country. A Bremer is pernicious, and his (and) people are not part of an entrenched elite. Thanks.

Peter C. Matuk,
Winnipeg, Man.

I am proud of your magazine without fail every issue. The articles are well written and informative and give a variety of noteworthy items. "The magic musical" (Cover, March 27), was probably one of my favorites. It is about time entertainment here in Canada got the recognition it deserves. Keep up the great articles in this field, and let us see more on musicians and others in entertainment.

Jean Hesketh,
Brampton, Ont.

OPTING FOR CONVENIENCE

I take issue with your description of Percy Wickens as "wheelchair bound" and "confined to a wheelchair" ("A quarterback's task," Canada, April 3). You might as well describe everyone else as "car-bound" or "confined to sheets" if you're confident that, rather than being a prisoner, Wickens has chosen to use a wheelchair because it's a convenient way of getting around.

Jean McElroy,
Vancouver

PASSAGES

CBC Sugar Ray Robinson, 62, five-time world middle-weight champion boxer between 1951 and 1960, whose dazzling knockout and knockout power led boxing experts to call him a "pound for pound, the best fighter in the history of the sport," died Saturday, after suffering a stroke and kidney failure, at a California City hospital. From 1941 and his debut in 1945, Robinson won 125 bouts—113 by knockout—throughout 18 rounds, five of which occurred in the last six months of his career. (Age 46) In 1958, the world welterweight champion in 1958, he became the first boxer to win both titles. His record—demonstrated that his skill transcended weight divisions.



CHICAGO Illinois Auditor, the accounting-laboratory outfit that became a symbol of efficiency when he started it all—an icon of efficiency when he started it all—an icon of the Chicago Stock Exchange—for conspiring to disrupt the 1968 Chicago Democratic national convention, evidently of malicious intent, at his home in New Hope, Pa., August of the conspiracy charges, Hoffman resigned as an Illinois Auditor. He admitted in 1974 when he faced trial for cocaine possession, which also landed his wife Judy, 26, a housewife, adrift with the Dutch National Ballet on the same day that Betty Page Kelly, 74, who in 1959 founded the Worcester company—Canada's first professional ballet troupe—died of brain cancer in Revere, Mass. C. T. Dutchman Janssen, who danced with companies around the world, became the Royal Winnipeg's artistic director in June 1980.

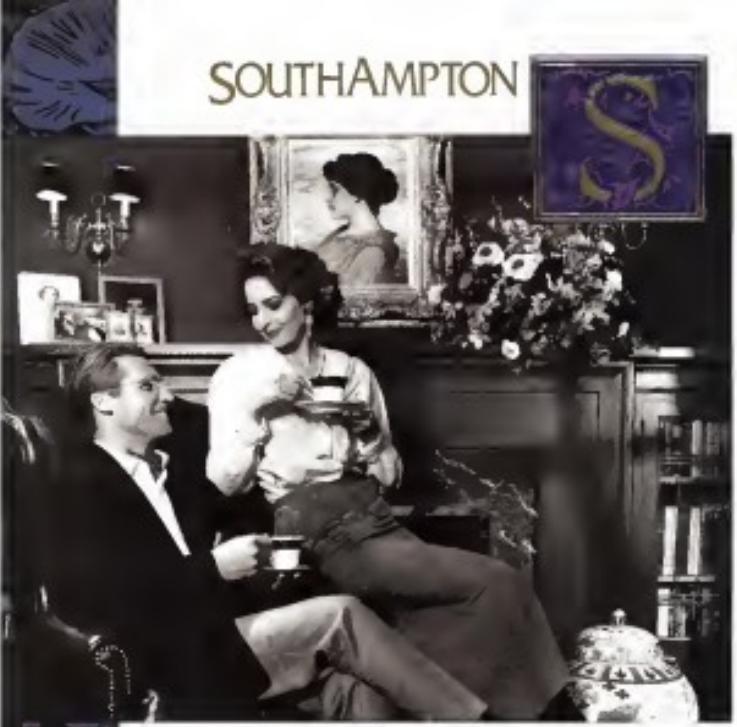
SENTENCED Former National Hockey League star Jacques Richard, 36, in seven years at prison after pleading guilty to receiving three kilograms of cocaine, worth an estimated \$1.5 million in a \$1-million, Que., provincial court.

POLITICIANS' PLATITUDES

Working women, quite rightly, may demand that our society move away from their double standards ("The new debt crisis," Business, April 10). But the leaders that try to keep the house fires burning not only sacrifice a second income but can also penalize at tax time. So much for the politicians' platitudes about the virtues of traditional family values. Falling birthrates are now compounded by more divorce, single-parent, cohabiting, prostitution, drug use and crime. Perhaps it is time we reconsidered the considerable financial burden imposed by benevolent parents—not with more grants but with realistic assessments in the Income Tax Act.

Alan Horwitz,
Ottawa, Ont.

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TRIDEL

OPENING NOTES

Léo Duguay survives defeat, John Kenneth Galbraith refuses an offer, and Don Goodwin pleases the fans

INVITATION DECLINED

For five decades, Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith has been a vocal critic of conservative U.S. policymakers. But last week, the 83-year-old Galbraith responded to a speech of *left* ideas by noted Republican U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle—politically inviolate—by inviting Galbraith to join the Republican Party's Senatorial Inner Circle—a right-wing coalition that attempts to help Republicans nominate candidates in Senate elections. In reply to the embossed invitation—which requested an initiation fee of \$1,000—Galbraith sent Quayle a letter in which he questioned the ethics of setting access to privileged meetings. “The one either advancing information for money-making purposes that is not available to the public at large,” wrote Galbraith, “or you are guilty of a certain fraud in giving the impression that there will be such advantage.” A Quayle aide described the inclusion of Galbraith on the invitation list as “inappropriate.” For his part, Galbraith said *McNamee*: “You can be sure that the change will not be in the mail.”

Galbraith: “guilty of a certain fraud”



Moving up the political ladder

Canadian voters returned Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his Progressive Conservative party to power last Nov. 21—but with sharply reduced majority that left several former Tory key without their jobs. Still, the numbers in which connections and experience are marketplace commodities, it had not seemed to have been spared from the main of the electorate's verdict. Léo Duguay, who was the魁北克省省长 of St. Basile-de-Labouef, a town working its way out of the Laurentian Affairs Ministry for Clark, Deardon-Dickey and Associates, knew he was vulnerable to new policies. (Just don't expect that it would happen quickly.) And so Duguay was relieved to discover that the change of vacation has opened the door to greater financial rewards, too. Although the former MP declined to reveal what



Duguay: connections and experience

THE TRIALS OF A FALLING STAR

When he first appeared before U.S. investigators in 1987, Lt.-Col. Oliver North became an instant American folk hero. But as the former White House aide defended himself in a Washington court last week against 12 criminal charges in relation to the Iran-contra arms scandal, the ex-marine's popularity appeared to be fading fast. Originators of a fund raiser in Mobile, Ala.—planned for April 15 and dubbed “South Texas North”—announced that they had canceled the event after selling only 400 of 3,000 tickets. North faces a trial



MacBride (left) Goodwin considering part-time reporting work

AN ANCHORMAN IS BORN

When 2,600 members of the Canadian Union of Public Employees walked off their jobs at CBC radio and television studios on March 18, several members of CBC management acquiesced to perform the usual tasks of the striking employees. Among the most notable was the city's Ontario regional director, Don Goodwin, 58, who replaced Peter Mansbridge as night anchorman of *The National*. At first, his work drew puns from several newspapers. But by the time

CUPPE members returned to work on April 8, Goodwin, who has worked on the air as a sports commentator in 1971, was drawing rave reviews. And last week, the Toronto-based Bureau of Measurement released figures showing that ratings for *The National* shot up 13 per cent during Goodwin's first week on air. Now, Goodwin said, he is considering taking part-time reporting work after his scheduled retirement in May. “Clearly, it is never too late to become the best on the box.”



National Aviation Museum: politically charged

In the name of unity

For more than two years the federal government has been slowly dismantling the National Museums of Canada, a 21-year-old body that manages and coordinates the capital region's national museums. But as the last stages of eliminating the supervisory body, as recommended by a 1986 federal task force, the government has stumbled into a politically charged question of semantics—that reduces the word “national” to two inane names. The problem, according to one 1986 official, has partly to do with the meaning of the word “nation,” in Quebec, where many francophones consider the word to refer to their province rather than to Canada. As a result, the official added, the government may choose to offend, swap out the French names of the National Museum of Science and Technology and the National Aviation Museum, both of which are located in Ottawa's east end. For their part, some prominent Quebecers have lobbied at the proposed legislative revision. Federal Liberal deputy House leader Jean-Robert Gauthier, for one, called the impending move “excessive and reactionary.” Added Gauthier: “There is only one nation in this country.” In Ottawa, name-dropping is clearly a sensitive issue.

CELEBRATIONS AND REVELATIONS

Joseph Charles (Charlie) Van Horne left New Brunswick in disgrace after receiving a four-year suspended sentence in 1975 for deliberately accepting rewards as provincial minister of tourism. And since then, he has steadily avoided the limelight, living in Colyery and operating a rutabaga retail business. But Van Horne may soon be making New Brunswick tempers wag once again. Last week, Van Horne told that he may return to New Brunswick for ceremonial celebrations in his home town of Compiegne on June 3. And, he added, he hopes by then to have completed a 250-page book about New Brunswick industrialist K. C. Irving and the previous's system of political patronage. It promises to be a revealing best-seller.

CLOSE—BUT NO STEROIDS

U.S. professional golfer Bruce Lietzke came within inches of winning one of his sport's most prestigious titles last week at the Masters tournament in Augusta, Ga. He was the first player below par to finish, behind Australia's Mark Folds, whom Lietzke beat in a three-hole playoff. “It was amazing,” said Zolak, “what he did.”



Bruce Lietzke
medals

Zolak would have had better luck if he had learned more closely to another fellow golfer. Vancouver pro Richard Zolak, last Friday, had his foot and heel sliced while he was demonstrating a new Tour tournament at the Delta Country Club in Mississauga, Ont. Zolak took a swing from a tee box he was carrying. When Zolak aimed Zolak, who had been playing, Zolak placed “athletic standards”—a Canadian slang term—“in the middle.” Zolak sprained his foot and had to retreat to the pylon—out to have surgery. Zolak has now given up golfing up for the Masters.

A blessed book
in disguise

It has sold more copies than any book ever, but even the Bible can use an occasional boost on market share. To that end, British publishers Hodder & Stoughton last month released an inexpensive edition of the Good Book. Omitting the word “bible” from the title, which appears in three-inch-tall letters against a red silhouette of the *Matthew* skyline, the book sells at what one Hodder spokesman described as “people who don't go to church.” The site seems to have worked: last week at the Sunday Times best-seller list—*best-seller* is a successful campaign.

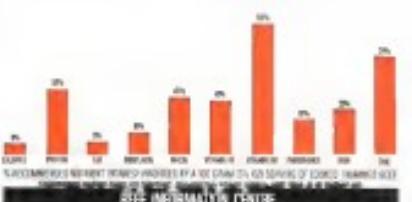


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AN AMERICAN VIEW



Are journalists basically liars?

BY FRED MAIMAN

The New Yorker magazine recently published a two-part article by Janet Malcolm in which the writer excoriates a brother writer, Joe McGinniss, for what Malcolm views as base literary arts—specifically, destabilizing the bad character of McDonald's 1983 memoir *Fatigued*. Not content only to denounce McGinniss and his methods, Malcolm, in her piece, files a sort of official class-action suit against all reporters—incorporative bitches, she argues, who would do the same to their authors for a decent story.

"Every journalist who is not too stupid or too full of himself to notice what is going on knows that what he does is morally reprehensible," Malcolm writes. "He is a kind of confidence man, preying on people's vanity, generosity or loneliness, gaining their trust and betraying them without remorse."

She compares the notorious subject of her journalistic intervention to a widow undone by a fast-talking lecher and says reporters have an only feeble rationale for their debauchery: "Journalists justify their treachery in various ways according to their dispositions. The more pugnacious talk about freedom of speech and 'the public's right to know'; the less talented talk about Art; the most sanctimonious about earning a living."

Bringing Malcolm's adulation to such a robust boil was the treatment of one Jeffrey MacDonald by the scoundrel McGinniss. MacDonald is the former U.S. army doctor convicted of murdering his wife and two daughters in a spectacular case that became the focus of Fatal Vision. McGinniss hopped up with MacDonald in 1979 when the accused, then cleared by an army tribunal but subsequently charged by civilian authorities, was about to go on trial in North Carolina.

The two—the defendant and the author—formed a partnership of sorts. MacDonald, steadily clearing his innocence, was a sympathetic confidante by a well-known

journalist who may not have had a choice.

The project had gone too far by then. McGinniss had coerced a great deal of lies and could not afford to lose the co-operation of his primary source. There was a nasty state of affairs, but McGinniss was trapped, and although he didn't know it, so was MacDonald. Ultimately, MacDonald sued McGinniss, and the two settled out of court for \$300,000, thus ending their common enterprise.

Here, then, we have the art of the deal, not the art of journalism, if such a thing can be said to exist. That the wretched McGinniss seems not to understand is that most reporters—these harried slobes who never sleep and hound politicians and yes, who may pound on your door at 11 p.m. and ask how you intend to spend that million in lottery money—operate far differently than the celebrity writers. These less exalted chaps do not enter into elaborate contracts with their subjects. They do not play such a high-stakes game. They spend a few hours, or a few days, on their stories and never touch the raw press releases. They possess the keys. They endure the tyranny of their editors. They grab a fresh notebook and dash to the next assignment.

But journalists' big problem? Leisure! That is to say, they are McGinniss, who is currently on the best-seller charts with another controversial book, called *Blown Away*, and, to Malcolm of *The New Yorker*, irrelevant. Malcolm was raised by a psychiatrist, Jeffrey Masson, who says she succeeded in career by constantly reworking her views as an earthen mucky for the magazine. The book was dismissed in 1982 but continues to appeal. In fact, largely McGinniss' fault, Malcolm neglects to mention her own legal difficulties. Doh.

Let's be frank. Do reporters have their tricks? They do indeed. Are these mischievous the sound equivalent of felonious snarls? Maybe. For writers of *Important Works*, let set on the level of everyday journalism. Reporters may try to elicit a subject in order to get loose a fact. In the pursuit of information, they may be persistent and, in some cases, overbearing. They may laugh at jokes they find distractingly lacking in humor or so as to keep the conversation going. They may say an agreement when, within, they couldn't disagree more. They may stop taking notes at one point so as to put a subject at ease and then, when the source is answering another question, quickly pull down that party quote uttered a moment before. And they may smile and shake hands at the end of a chat and then go back in the after and describe the subject as a rascal, should the need be appropriate.

But is there in some doubt as to the ethics of efficiency and clarity in the weightless atmosphere of half-baked publishing and effusively pernicious trade shows? Little confusion among those who practice their trade here on Mother Earth. You don't lie to your trade. You don't practice you're writing one kind of story and then produce another. You don't invert quotes. And you don't accuse honest practitioners of treachery without knowing how they work. In journalism, at least, there is as much as in almost golf. You require it on your wrist.

Fred Maiman is a writer who lives in New York.

TEST IN THE WEST



Meech Lake hearings at Winkler, Man.: in Ottawa, concern over the report on attempts to modify the Meech Lake accord

FEDERAL TORIES ACCUSE FILMON OF CYNICISM, BUT HIS TACTICS MAY PAY OFF POLITICALLY

Quebec's critics of a "distinct society" within Canada. On the one occasion since then that they can't face to face—during a recent Conservative function in Ottawa, a little February—Mulroney tried to rebuke Pitmeau by quoting from the former's Dec. 18 response to the minority government's support for the accord, which, among other things, gave

responsibility for setting up the provincial task force on Meech Lake. Said one federal cabinet minister: "Pitmeau was in no position of what he was going to do." Privately, federal Tories are also divided. Pitmeau's stated commitment to constitutional reform and minority language rights. They argue that his backtracking on Meech Lake, suddenly prompted by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's decision to outline the use of English or bilingual signs, was nothing more than an attempt to capture the backwash of exposing a majority the next time it goes to the polls.

Despite those reservations, federal Tories are

clearly convinced that the Manitoba hearings will affect three strengths in the federal party's favour.

Mulroney himself has used to

defend criticism from the accord by reiterating

that the first French-language language rights

is not Meech Lake but the so-called non-

standing clause of the 1982 Constitution Act.

Internal documents show that, despite a

several western premiers, the clause gives

Pitmeau and the prairie premiers the

right to override most of the civil liberties

guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. And even the most Mulroney supporters

are struck by calling reporters "the桂林人" in their "written on" releases. Pitmeau is a master

of federal-government relations; it fits Mulroney's

"soft nationalism" admirably, going to take a hit

longer than we thought."

In Manitoba, the Meech Lake hearings, consisting of various locations around the province until April 25, now appear likely to accomplish two distinct political objectives for Pitmeau. On one level, political analysts say that a public display of opposition to the accord could strengthen his anti-Meech position when federal provincial talks on the Constitution resume in Charlottetown in September. At the same time, the Conservative premier may be trying to deflect criticism from his opponents that he lacks a well-defined constitutional position. Instead of passing forward his own proposals for change, he can now wait while the provincial task force—composed of three Tories, two Liberals, one New Democrat and a neutral chairman—struggles to carry out a soft-line Manitoba policy on Meech Lake.

Amid the continued constitutional wrangling in Ottawa, few federal politicians paid close attention last week to the public hearings on Meech Lake in Manitoba. But the outcome of those hearings could prove significant. Above all, Mulroney's advisers appear to be concerned that the hearings might bring up a question of whether Pitmeau's plan to have a national web-link must go in their favour.

That would hurt Pitmeau's chances of being re-elected. Pitmeau is back down again for a promise that his concerns about such issues as language rights and Senate reform will be addressed in future constitutional negotiations. With only a few exceptions, most of the westerners have dismissed the accord as a threat to the rights of Canadians, especially natives and women. "I don't see that as a Quebec-versus-Canada issue," said Harry Van Der Put, one of 24 senators who testified last week during a day-long meeting in the largely Metis-farming community of Winkler, 200 km southwest of Winnipeg. "It is a national issue. And I expect strongly on the process, once on this important issue, Canadians will act collectively."

Pitmeau's own advisers and that any attempt by the premier to solve the stale stand likely deal a severe blow to his credibility in the province, where Liberal Leader Stéphane Dion, an opponent of the Meech Lake accord, held 21 seats to 24 for Pitmeau's Conservatives and 12 for the NPs. It is hard to ignore the fact that Meech Lake would be a major issue in my Manitoba election, " said one of the premier's staff last week. "And we would have to spell out our position on it clearly."

Assured by Pitmeau's decision to hold public hearings, federal officials have now privately to discuss how they should react. Some Tory strategists have suggested that Pitmeau's cause could suffer if the opponents of Meech Lake are seen to be allied with the French. One Quebecer told Maclean's: "I don't know if that helps us, but it certainly is not the kind of company I would like to find myself at." (Star reporter

Quebec, which did not sign the 1982 Constitution Act. "We fear that the Manitoba hearings will make it more difficult to modify the accord." Senator Lowell Murray, minister for Aboriginal affairs, told Maclean's: "The federal government has the power to override basic human rights."

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National Notes

PER-SPINAL CHARGES

The federal government has charged Consolidated-Bell Telephone, following the leaking of 3,650 gallons of oil to 100 metres off the coast of St. Maurice River near Sherbrooke, Que. Company officials will appear in court on May 1 in a charge of failing to notify Environment Canada of the spill. The offence carries a maximum fine of \$100,000.

BUISNESS IN COURT

Business tycoon Charles Tison was arrested in custody by an Ottawa judge for 30 days, for a psychiatric assessment to determine whether he is fit to stand trial for the leaking of New York City gas into Parliament Hill on April 7.

ENDING THE PAST

Thousands long-sought Indians who went on a hunger strike in Montreal because they were denied permission to protest at Quebec's 18-day 1987 APEC government-expansion negotiations will recommend Wednesday the protesters should be given citizenship.

THE ALIENS

The RCMP announced that a two-year investigation of an alien-smuggling ring had brought charges against five people—from the Vancouver area and one from Toronto. The charges allege that immigrants were smuggled onto the United States-Denver flights between May 15, 1987, and March 31, 1989.

ONARIO MINIBUS

The Ontario Provincial Police and Provincial Task Force recommended that all of the province's more than 120 separate police departments be given mandatory goals and timelines for hiring members of visible minorities.

FRAUD AND AN MP

Conservative Rep. Richard Giese, representing the riding of Chamberlain, near Montreal, will appear in court on May 31 at Longueuil, Que., on 11 charges of fraud and breach of trust. The charges followed an eight-month investigation of suspected kickbacks and local-level federal government contracts and cheques.

A GRIP LANDMARK

The Canadian Human Rights Commission ruled that the federal Treasury Board discriminated against homosexual Bruce Morrison in denying him leave to represent him to attend the funeral of his male partner's father. The commission effectively held that gay and lesbian couples are families.



Pitmeau on the sets with Mulroney

Preference and right of the 10 provincial legislatures—as well as Turner and the now-defunct Broadbent—have suggested that Pitmeau's cause could suffer if the opponents of Meech Lake are seen to be allied with the French. One Quebecer told Maclean's: "I don't know if that helps us, but it certainly is not the kind of company I would like to find myself at." (Star reporter

of the witnesses at those three hearings so far— in Winnipeg, Whistler and Gander Hill, an lake area in Ontario. Most of the members of Wetaskiwen have expressed their friends' misgivings. And a senior Manitoba Sioux told *Maclean's* that the committee is conscious of the need to contain displays of antisemitism. "The panel is working very hard to keep the anti-French feelings down," they said. "I somebody launches into an anti-French tirade, the committee will tell probably his or her opponent by taking her questions. That is not the impression we want to project."

Presently, federal officials also note that each of the task force members—with the exception of the chairman, University of Manitoba professor of forestry William Pen-Sixty—*is* already on record as opposing the assault. Federal Energy Minister John Epp, himself a Manitoba man, returned to Ottawa after his appearance before the committee two weeks ago and reported to his colleagues that it was a foregone conclusion the task force would find fault with Moose Lake. Still, they told news and senators from the province that it was essential that federal support of Moose Lake testify at the hearings about their reasons for backing the assault. Said Terry Senator Nathan Staats of Wetaskiwen, who is scheduled to address the task force later this month: "You cannot leave a fair fight you should at least make sure that you get as much on the record as you can."

But so far, the vast majority of submissions to the panel—all but four of more than 30 by the end of last week—have urged the Manitoba government either to repeat the assault or to seek amends. Some speakers expressed concerns about the effect that the federal inquiry could have on French-language minorities outside Quebec. "If you cannot see French as a language as important as possible," said Daniel Johnston, a retired forester from Carman, 75 km northeast of Winnipeg, "I do not want to see our French communities outside of Quebec disappear." Other speakers said that the assault by government gave the right to cut out of federal forest spending programs, threatens to undermine the central government. Declared George Wilson, a former senator from Canada: "The price is much too high. The much greater cost is given to the provinces."

Meanwhile, opposition to Moose Lake remains strongest other parts of the country. New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna, for one, said in a Montreal speech last week that the accord provides inadequate protection for minority groups. "The province of Quebec is increasingly looking to become bilingual French—and the other provinces bilingual English—but to fail with accents," McKenna said. And in St. John's, Wif. Liberal Leader Clyde Wells said that if his party wins the next provincial election, he would move to rescind Saskatchewan's support for the assault. McKenna showed no sign of yielding in such pressure, nor for the measure his political opponents appeared to have the momentum.

ROB LAJER and DAVID ROLLING in Ottawa and JACQUES SMITH in Whistler



Saskatchewan project: in the decision, a victory for wildlife supporters

Rafferty goes on hold

The Devine government defends the dam

SAKATCHEWAN's deputy premier, Ross Beaton, had a sober crowd of about 50 people in Ottawa last week. Faced with a court decision that revoked the federal environmental assessment of the Moose Lake hydroelectric project, Beaton said: "It is up to us to see if there is anything we can do."

Beaton, like his predecessor from Carman, 75 km northeast of Winnipeg, did not have a conference on April 21 about the project's Day 100 environmental assessment. He had no option but to support construction. In his ruling the day before, Federal Court Justice Jack Shill-Duffell had ruled with the Canadian Wildlife Federation, which had filed an application as joint intervenor. The federation argued: "The federal environmental department should stage its own environmental review of the Rafferty Lake project on the South Saskatchewan River and the smaller Alameda dam, nearby Moose Mountain Creek. But Beaton told listeners, some of whom contrasted workers from the dam site, that the project would still be the test of the most painstaking studies. And he called the province's own 1987 environmental-impact review of the dams the most exhaustive "at the Western world."

So, environmentalists welcomed the 98-km-long reservoir to be created in the slow-draining wetland. And in Ottawa, Environment Minister Lucia Beauchard and the federal government would examine the environmental impact of the project. But Beauchard did not rule out the possibility of a federal appeal of the court ruling—a move that environmentalists say would roll it into question.

PETER KOPPILIN with DALE ANDERSON in Ottawa and DAVID SMITH in Whistler

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"I feel like Dave is still alive."



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CANADA

Cutting back benefits

The Tories act on the unemployment issue

For posterity, the bureaucrats in Ottawa's ministry of employment and manpower had drawn up proposals for three political issues in the federal cabinet designed to tighten eligibility requirements for unemployment insurance. In 1983, the former Liberal government appeared to be ready to set on those proposals—but to the disagreement of department officials, the Liberals did not introduce tough changes. Then after Brian Mulroney was elected prime minister four years later, officials in the new Conservative government prepared every plan to strengthen the assistance system. Those plans were delayed while a royal commission studied that goal and, working in秘密, the Tories postponed any reforms. The last workable framework finally provided what Employment and Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall's ministry deservedly proposed as changes: \$1.3 billion in cuts in benefits last year (some department officials: "A lot of these cuts have had floating around for years, but the political timing was not right until now").

The new rules would knock roughly half of the three million Canadians who use the system annually—including 30,000 claimants who now face disqualification. But, according to department officials, private polls commissioned by McDougall's ministry now indicate widespread public support for the new measures. Said one senior department official: "You will not find many people who believe that the government should be paying out \$12 billion a year so that people can sit around in their areas and do nothing." But while McDougall said that the overhaul will put workers on assistance and into new jobs, opposition spokesmen accused the minister of launching an attack on Canada's unemployed. And some experts said that parts of the proposed legislation are discriminatory and, as a result, may be unconstitutional.

The main component of McDougall's reforms, scheduled to take effect next Jan. 1, is a new formula restricting eligibility for benefits: claimants must have low unemployment rates, such as Toronto, and reducing the maximum period for receiving payments by five to 18 weeks. This period may range from an unchanged 90 weeks in Newfoundland to a possibly low of 25 weeks in Ontario. From the savings, and costs, \$800 million will go to weaker returning programs. The other \$500 million will go toward other improvements in benefits, including premiums to reward job-seekers taking up to 10 weeks of paternity leave, and a longer benefit period during maternity leave—in a maximum of 30 weeks

from the current 15 weeks. The proposal would also extend payments to workers over 55 in compliance with recent court rulings that certain off-payments discriminatory. But wage components of the current system will remain. At least one constant



AFC office in Toronto; rules for qualification would vary across the country

allowances will be exempt from the qualification changes.

But opposition critics and economists attacked the proposed to limit claimants according to regional unemployment statistics. For example, a worker in Toronto, where the unemployment rate is just four per cent, will have to look for 20 weeks (instead of 16) to be eligible for benefits. But a worker in St. John's—where the unemployment is 31.5 per cent—will be eligible after working only 14 weeks (up from 10 weeks). Some experts, including Claude Forget, a Montreal lawyer and economist who chaired the 1984 federal commission on unemployment insurance, said that the legislation could be challenged in the courts as a possible violation of the equality provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Said Forget: "To discriminate against

claimants solely on a geographic basis is grossly unfair. The plan should be challenged under the charter."

In the House of Commons, the opposition lambasted the Tories for not involving the unions during last fall's social dialogue programme. Asked Opposition Leader John Turner: "Why didn't the Prime Minister tell Canadians the truth of this was going to be the result?" In fact, six days before the Nov. 21 vote, McDougall and that side of the world's economic benefits by seven per cent.

Indeed, before McDougall announced the reductions on April 21, senior party officials told Maclean's that the changes had been driven up

last summer—but before the election was called on Oct. 3—and that McDougall had only approved them. One of the minister's advisers said that the government had even briefly considered using parts of the proposed job-relocation plan. But two days after McDougall's announcement, another department official contradicted that claim, saying that planning did not get under way until November, and the proposals were only approved by cabinet in February. Meanwhile, many economists predicted that Finance Minister Michael Wilson in his budget next week would increase unemployment insurance premiums and take larger reductions from workers' and physicians'

PAL KARIBIA and ROSS LAPER and
MARC CLARK in Ottawa

Assault on racism

Vancouver's mayor encourages a dialogue



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A thriving real estate market: most of the buyers are Canadian immigrants

The incidents are troubling: anti-Asian racial slurs barked from passing cars, whistled at Chinese phone calls and accented in enormous graffiti on walls and train stations. As Vancouver's superheated real estate market has pushed up the price of Vancouver homes by 50 per cent over the past year, an increasing number of Vancouverites are claiming an issue of xenophobia, specifically Asian aversion and xenophobia: many of them from Hong Kong, who since 1985 have spent more than \$1 billion to buy Vancouver real estate. The new racial tensions have raised questions that Vancouver may be witnessing a resurgence of the anti-Asian racism that has scarred the city—and British Columbia—history. And for city and provincial officials, the new trend is particularly worrisome in light of the fact that over the past five years the province has been actively courting foreign capital—especially from the Pacific Rim countries. Said Vancouver Mayor Gordon Campbell: "It is critical that we act now before a concern becomes a real problem."

To that end, Campbell last week chaired the first of three scheduled "open dialogues" he invited to, in hopes of "increasing information about immigration and investment" with facts. More than 200 people, the majority of Asian descent, attended the first forum to hear Dennis Devereux, a professor of economics at Simon Fraser University, as another, Devereux, reflected the impact of immigration. Devereux told the gathering that his 15 years of research on immigration to Canada shows that, contrary to popular myth, immigrants do not join

every less Canadians, do not become a drain on social programs and do not take more capital out of the country that they contribute. Besides, city officials and real estate spokesmen say that most of the people arriving from British Columbia are coming from within Canada—primarily Alberta and Ontario. But so far, such reassurances have not taken the edge off racial accusations—or assuaged the fears of some Asian immigrants.

Last last month, radio station CFVN's Chinese phone-in program, *Greater Chinese Radio*, ran two hours overtime to accommodate callers' complaints about racial slurs and what they perceived as local media coverage of foreign investment that showed Chinese and Hong Kong immigrants in a negative light. The reason for that concern has not been hard to find. In February, a public forum with provincial legislators concluded in Vancouver's affluent Kerrisdale residential neighborhood turned into a raucous denunciation of Hong Kong investors. And, only a week before that incident, complained by Vancouver Alderman Sandra Wilkins, head of the city's new relations committee, told journalists to quit selling T-shirts that she claimed were racist. Redfaced as the shirts, "Haggarwane," B.C. 89."

Officials acknowledge that the changes in Vancouver's real estate market have been dramatic. In the last quarter of last year, the average price for a family-style home in Vancouver was \$172,000 with prices ranging from \$85,000 to \$2 million. Now, the median price is \$420,000, with houses selling in a range of \$100,000 to \$2.5 million. Most

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houses sold in January of this year—2,480, including 54 for more than \$500,000—was in pre-construction. Thus far in February, 1,364 houses sold compared to an all-time monthly record and the 3,768 that changed hands in March amounted to the seventh highest monthly total ever. Ted Bruce Collier, president of the Greater Vancouver Real Estate Board, "What we have driving the market is a net immigration, dropping unemployment and relatively stable real estate rates."

Housing starts across British Columbia are also up dramatically. 6,254 in the first quarter of this year in the province's urban areas, a 56-per-cent increase over the same period in 1988. And for his part, Campbell said that, "is attempting to cope with the rapid shifts, some people are seeking substitute," said the mayor. "A lot of what we are dealing with is really a 'state of change' issue. And one of the easiest things to do is find the visible reason for that change. What else?"

Fears about Asian investment also have been raised by the sale to Asian investors of major Canadian properties, including some Vancouver landmark buildings. Last year, the B.C. government sold the city of Vancouver's world-famous, tolling Hong Kong developer Li Ka-shing for \$270 million. Then,



Campbell: "It is critical that we act"

Li's Vancouver-based company, Concord Pacific Developments, attracted more attention and prompted a public outcry last December when it announced its Vancouver Regatta condominium development to Hong Kong investors.

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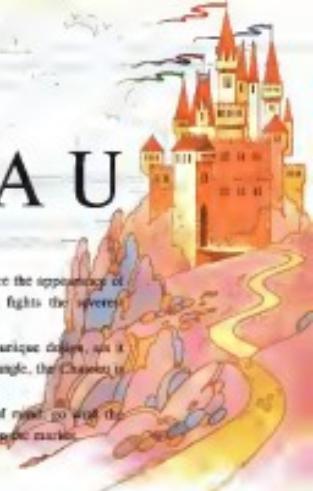
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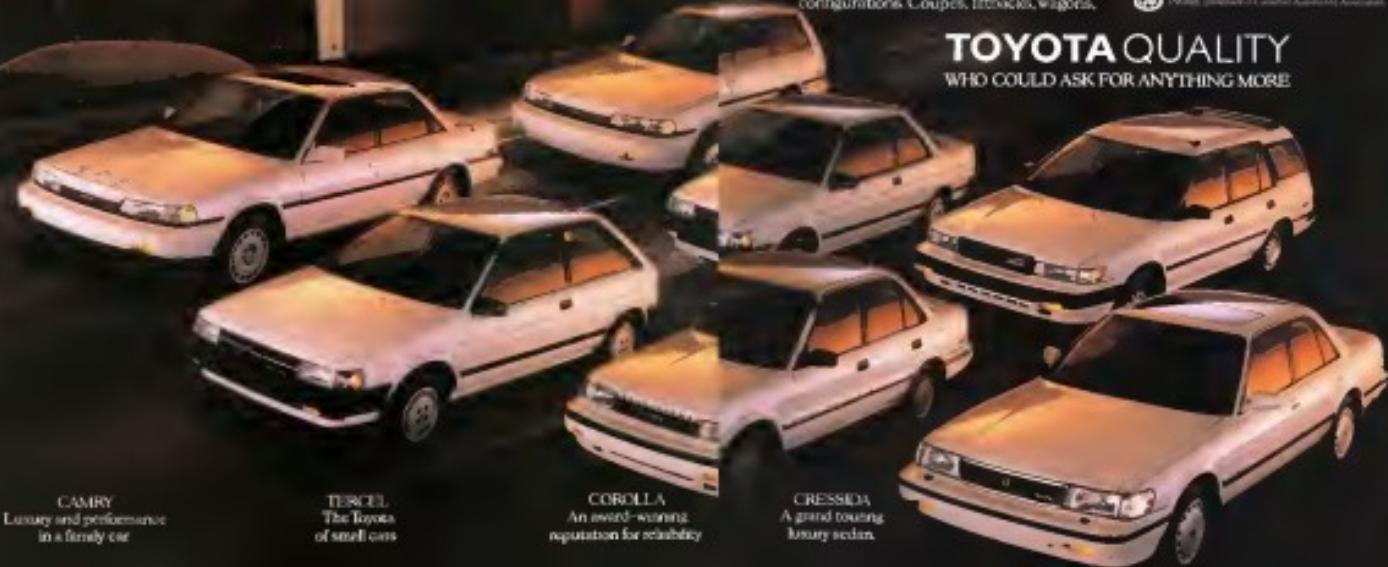
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PEOPLE

Culture shock

She catalogued almost overnight to international fame, but Seven's actress Natascha McElhone says that she is lesson for all the wrong reasons. The 25-year-old actress was a rebellious teenager who had a brief erotic encounter with her boyfriend in Little Hen, which contains the first explicit love



Natascha's erotic encounter

scene in the history of British film. A box office hit in the U.S. and the movie opens in the United States on April 28 and in Canada in June. But McElhone, already a celebrity star appearing on the cover of Playboy's May issue, said that she is disappointed the publicity has led to her being seen as a sex symbol. She added, "I am suffering as an actress because people are more interested in what Playboy features—I don't like it."

From Russia with love

For Calgary Flames coach Terry Crisp and his new mistress, it is a time of adjustment. While Crisp is struggling to master key words such as "hockey" and "whale" in Russian, former U.S.S.R. national team member Sergei

Franklin is learning the Flames game plus. The 23-year-old Franklin, who joined the Flames last month in time for the Stanley Cup playoffs, is the first Soviet hockey star allowed to play in the National Hockey League. So far, the adjustment has been painless. Through an interpreter, the

Franklin passes



Princess Anne, Lawrence's embarrassing reserve despite public scrutiny

CARRYING ON WITH DIGNITY

In the heat of yet another royal scandal, Anne, the Princess Royal, 38, is maintaining blue-blooded reserve. She is following her public schedule while Royal Navy Cmdr. Timothy Lawrence, 34, the Queen's aide whose intimate letters to Anne were stolen from Buckingham Palace, vanishes at home. Despite the intense public scrutiny of her 15-year marriage to Capt. Mark Phillips, she has lowered her guard just a smidgen. Said Anne after a charity event: "It does something to realize one's faults in humans."

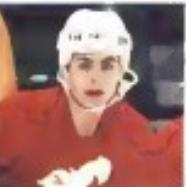
Happy again

They needed the victory to beat their rivals again. Canadian centre Pat Ryan and Heather Houston had that in mind at the world championships in Moscow last week, where Canada's team had lost all the 1986 finals. "Patricia won the showstopper goal to us," said coach Jim Hayes. "It's odd, but he will not try to score the 1989 world competition. Houston, 30, and that she will defend her national title but wants to take time off," he added. "We thought only of curling for a year—a break will be great."



Houston (left), Ryan victory

six-foot, three-inch, 230-lb right winger, who returned to Moscow after the playoffs to get married, says: "It's great to play under conditions like this. Fans in Canada are more interested in hockey than the Soviet fans are." For his part, Crisp adds, "It's a big culture shock for Sergei, but hockey is like love—it's a universal language."



A STRUGGLE FOR NEW LIFE

FOLLOWING A DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE, SOVIET ARMENIANS TRY TO REVIVE THEIR REPUBLIC

In the tent that Nona Lachikian shares with six other people, the night when he sleeps, life is as the worst time. Friday nights, drunks Lachikian's occurring explosions, are better because of the smell of the shrapnel. A 34-year-old resident of Lachikian as the Soviet Republic of Armenia, Lachikian runs early every Saturday night, as those leave, skips from the tent and waits for a friend to pick him up in a car. Together they travel to the Armenian cemetery, where he climbs up the day or a plot containing the remains of his wife, his two sons and his parents—all of whom died in less than a minute on Dec. 7 in the earthquake that killed at least 25,000 Armenians. Without even a photograph remaining, Lachikian's wife lies in ground-level prayer and remembrance. As his eyes downward toward her, he says, "I have no God. I pray to God they have left us." He says.

Prayer is one of the few comfort available to the tiny Christian Armenian who have traditionally opposed Soviet efforts to discourage the practice of religion. "My faith in God is what keeps me going," says Gavrik Ghazikian, a 35-year-old resident of the devastated town of Spitak. Ghazikian lost her husband at the quake and spent three hours trapped under rubble before being rescued. But four months after the tragedy overturned their landscape and their lives, the tiny republic teeters on the edge of renewed crisis. Despite a joint Soviet and Armenian rescue effort that Armenian President Garet Voskanyan described as "extraordinary" in its dimensions, Armenia's 2.5 million residents face a series of potentially run-of-the-mill problems. They range from acute housing shortages to the threat of widespread disease. In addition, Armenia's religious and political differences with the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan continue to simmer.

After more than a year of periodic fighting between the Armenians and the Muslim Azeris, at least 80 people have died, and hundreds have been maimed. And residents of Yerevan, Ar-

menia's capital, choke under the restrictions of a tightly curfew and the harsh winter presence of thousands of Soviet troops brought in to maintain order.

Despite the daily tensions, most Armenians say that the situation across the republic has

improved considerably since the chaos of the days immediately after the quake. Thus, cardio- and oncology goodwill threatened to paralyze Armenia shortly after the Soviet and Armenian governments agreed to jointly fund the work. Michael Thorpe, a British Red Cross worker who arrived two days after the disaster, remembers seeing "bloody fools among the volunteers who were around offering bandages and绣花球 to kids with no arms or legs." Adelid Balik, "There were trucks pulling up in the middle of funeral services, with people shouting and waving gobs at the mourners."

The earthquake survivors have displayed a stunning perseverance. Declared Miron Rabinov, deputy director of the republic's state-planning committee: "Our people, like the great Paulsen, are rising from the ashes." But that is a monumental task for an estimated 900,000 people left homeless—often without any personal belongings. In the tiny village of Lusitagh, Mengen Bonnyay, a 70-year-old pensioner, has saved his 13 children, nephews and nieces into a one-room shack he built next to the rubble of his former house. They sleep in shifts in five sets. Bonnyay, a small, bent figure, sits with a philosophical shrug. "We must do what we can." In Spitak, which Soviet television described as "practically erased from the face of the earth," as many as 18 people often share living space in 30-by-40-foot one-room tents. While cleanup efforts continue, the decaying remains of buildings sometimes collapse, and at least one man recently chose to swap small children searching the debris for toys and books. In Spitak, Lachikian and

survivors of smaller villages near the earthquake center, along with plain Soviet citizens, were legally denied entry to the areas until private heating grants for rent and cooking gas subsidies, such as typical levels.

In fact, the full extent of the catastrophe is only now becoming clear. The quake destroyed 40 per cent of buildings in the republic and caused about \$15 billion worth of damage. In Lachikian, once Armenia's second largest city with a population of 250,000, some 50,000 people died and 140,000 were left homeless. At least 85 million square feet of new housing is needed officials say and the special reconstruction protection required to withstand future quakes will double the original cost of housing units. Due to losses of damage from Soviet turbines, Armenia's nuclear power plant—which had supplied 40 per cent of the republic's energy needs—has been permanently closed, and alternate energy sources will have to be found. And in a fragile forest as its fuming, the quake killed 100,000 trees around Salt Forest Village.

"Everyone you look there is tragedy." So far, the already chronic housing shortage may worsen. Most of the at least 40,000 Armenians who were evacuated to other republics are eager to return home. As well, government officials say that accommodations must be found for tens of thousands of workers who will arrive during the summer to assist prefabricated temporary housing being built and winter. Although major Moscow officials

including Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Rybachkin say that most of the republic will be rebuilt in two years, local and foreign observers maintain that it will be at least five years before housing needs are properly met. Considered the republic's health minister, Dr. Rost Galashyan, "We face a truly inspiring challenge."

For many Armenians, seeking help from Moscow is an option—and sometimes a necessity—since the republic became a part of the Soviet Union in 1920, any Armenian has traditionally adopted an approach toward Moscow that our Western diplomat described as "Soviet indifference." Armenians have little in common with much of the rest of the Soviet Union. Its language and alphabet are completely different from Russian, and the people have the strongest Christian traditions of any Soviet republic. Moreover, there are close links with large expatriate Armenian communities abroad, including Canada (with an estimated 70,000 Armenian-Canadians, most of whom live in or near Montreal and Toronto), Aphar Marash, a leader of Turkey's Armenian community who recently visited the republic in part of a Canadian government delegation, declared, "There is an unbroken bond that ties every Armenian."

After initial optimism, most Armenians praise Moscow's co-ordination of rescue efforts following the quake. And relations between Soviet officials and the estimated 400 foreign medical workers based in Yerevan have

Ghazikian: "My faith in God keeps me going"



Measures at Lachikian cemetery: an explosive combination of grief and anger

BRIEF BLOODYSHED
The Lebanese civil war—which has claimed 150,000 lives—ended its 13th year with what local newsmen called the worst artillery battles of the conflict, as thousands of shells rockets and mortar bombs hit apartments, schools and hospitals. At least 100 people have been killed and 600 wounded since the latest battles erupted in mid-March after Christian troops imposed a blockade on illegal ports run by Muslim rebels.

WRIGHT IN THE HOT SEAT

A U.S. House of Representatives ethics committee investigating Speaker Jim Wright's finances is expected to end its 18-month investigation this week. According to congressional sources, the panel is set to assess Wright of accepting gifts from a Fort Worth, Tex., real estate developer who had a direct interest in legislation before the House.

A PRECAIOUS PEACE

IRAQIS dernière minute but they were returning from Geneva to Ankara after failing to reach a deal with their Iranian-backed rebels, left at least 200 people dead. But military sources said that most of the estimated 1,700 insurgents remained in northern Iraq and without proof of a rebel withdrawal, diplomats said there was a possibility that a US-sponsored Kurdish independence plan would fail.

A SECOND CHANCE

The President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences announced last night against Anatoly Solzhenitsyn for a seat in the new Congress of People's Deputies. Most of the candidates on the original list of nominees—which did not include Solzhenitsyn—were removed during elections last month.

TRAGEDY AT SEA

A Soviet newspaper suggested that some of the 42 sailors who died April 8 when a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine sank about 210 miles off Norway's northern coast could have been saved if Moscow had appealed quickly for Norwegian help. Meanwhile, Norwegian experts said that they have detected no radiation leakage near the sunken vessel.

KILLER HURRICANE

Policeman Yevgeni announced that four infected nurses from the Leningrad hospital have recovered so well that they called "encyclopedia" of at least 40 seriously patients over the past six weeks. At least one more has since withdrawn her complaint.



The Georgian frenzy: an acute housing shortage that threatens to get worse

been smooth. But that assumption has not been matched by an equivalent easing of the bitter conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. For more than a year, the two republics have been locked in a heated dispute over Armenian demands that Artsakh return the mountainous enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, which became an autonomous region within Azerbaijan in 1923. Officials in Armenia accuse the Azeris of conducting a "warfare against ethnic Armenians." In the months before the quake, at least 130,000 ethnic Armenian refugees

have fled. Azerbaijani war attacks directed against them, had stretched Armenia's housing facilities to their limits. The refugees stay with Armenians and are unlikely to leave.

Now, after devastating riots on the Nagorno-Karabakh issue last year that drew up to 500,000 people to Yerevan's Lenin Square, the city is filled with Soviet troops who vigorously enforce a rigidly 1 km. curfew. Some Armenians doubt legitimacy at their local government, while others blame Soviet authorities in Moscow. "The people are angry

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ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Yerevan

THE FIRES OF DISCONTENT

Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Baltic republics and now Georgia. As the many acts of long-simmering ethnic strife in the western wings of the Soviet Union last week, reformist President Mikhail Gorbachev had a fresh problem to add to his already sizable woes. After 10 unsightly demonstrations and following a confrontation with tragic world-wide echo and reverberations, citizens of the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, avenged with a scathing outburst of violence. Hundreds were thrashed in troops paraded the streets and barricaded the main squares to prevent further mass gatherings. The nation's rising Poles had sought to re-establish an authority through the voting process of its Georgian member, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The local Communist party had staged a coup. But, clearly, the fire of revolt had been lit in the smoky, assertive Georgian republic.

Ironically, the Georgians' assertiveness flared was ignited by one of their republics'

own citizens—the 30,000-strong Abkhazians, who had roundly denounced Shevardnadze for their key Black Sea region. That heated dissidence among the Republic's 5.3-million-strong majority for what was termed a "secession of Georgia." And since the secessionists had started raiding, it was a short step to demands for military intervention. On April 8, a dozen or so armed paramilitaries began a short strike in Tbilisi. The demonstrators retreated in a mass run at the city's Lenin Square on April 8. Shevardnadze became mad. "Red Army get out!" and "The U.S.S.R. is the greatest of the nations!" Also in play were horrific scenes of the mace, stick and white flag of Georgia's short-lived independence after the 1917 Revolution.

The next morning, Georgian party boss

Datuashvili Patashashvili and at the troops—mostly all non-Georgians—to lend up the demonstrators. Ordered not to use firearms, they would mow the 10,000-strong crowd with clubs and shovels. "They threw themselves in our people like beasts," said one witness. But other demonstrators saw it differently. Mikheil Rokishvili, a Moscow physicist who watched the scene from his hotel, said that the tragic fire

the demonstrators "mowed on their backs and bellies." One person started throwing both sticks and rocks at the troops "and the crowd just went crazy—it was hunting." Sixteen people—30 of them women—died on the spot. Three more died later in hospital.

On April 10, the ugly, violent

outfit of the deaths when people were beaten in the past to leave the square. They also claimed that rocks and bottles injured 80 soldiers and policemen. From Moscow, Gorbachev sent Shevardnadze to calm his fellow Georgian and demanded attempts to "quell" Georgia into "the slough of ethnic sanity." And on April 14, local party boss Patashashvili—under fire for his handling of the demonstrators—resigned. Still, Georgian nationalists were unpersuaded. In an obvious reference to Gorbachev's policy of glasnost (openness), Lech Walesa, whose brother-in-law was arrested after the riot, declared: "They say you can talk now, let them do they do now."

JON BROWN and CAREY GOODMAN in Moscow

and graft-mongers," said Karen Sargsyan, a well-known opposition Yerevan, "and that is an explosive combination."

That grief becomes palpable when Armenians discuss the plight of the quake's children. When the quake hit at 21:43 a.m. local time on December 7, thousands of children were in school in the affected area. It still unknown exactly how many buildings collapsed on top of them, and many survivors suffered debilitating injuries that will affect them for the rest of their lives. To make matters worse, the protective devices used to replace unseated seats are rusty and cannot be stored said Gavrikian, the health minister. "Our people told us to do it so we can fix the schools, but many about the rest of them after that." As such, the Armenian government has begun a vigorous campaign urging younger families to "get married" by bearing a minimum of three children each.

With the bones of the broken still part of their everyday lives, many Armenians are saving themselves with plans for the future. Monk Mikaelyan, the first secretary of Lyonets's Communist party, lost his son in the quake, and his wife is in critical condition in a Yerevan hospital. Now, he often works seven days a week managing rescue and rebuilding efforts. But Mikaelyan remained an educated male ready to be asked what he called "the biggest news here since the disaster": a total of 170 babies have been born in Yerevan. He added: "They remind us that life goes on and gets better." One of the sides, that new generation represents Armenia's best hope, he survival—and revival.

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WORLD

GREAT BRITAIN

Death in the stands

Tragedy strikes a crush of soccer fans

Fourteen people lost their lives last night in the stands of a soccer stadium in the rest of Europe because of "football hooliganism," young English fans. On April 11, executives of the governing Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) voted to subject good behavior by the late European-championship would be required next year by English clubs. The UEFA executives, meeting in Portugal, cleared the way for English teams to compete in major tournaments after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government proposed a law that would require fans to carry photo-identity cards—aimed at converting troublemakers—for admission to games. Graham Kelly, chief executive of the English Football Association (EFA), hailed the move as recognition of the opening of "a new era for English football." Thus, four days later, English soccer suffered a catastrophe. In the crush of an otherwise well-organized crowd at a game in the South Yorkshire city of Sheffield, at least 94 fans were killed and as many as 200 injured.



Fans against a control fence: surge

The tragedy developed almost without warning early in a semifinal game for the FA Cup between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest in neutral ground. Fans in the Hillsborough stadium crowd of some 54,000, cheering and cheering as the game began, were warned that reseating spectators in a tiered stand-

Spectators assemble for safety: 'a long time for football to recover'

would be worse than in British sports history. Said a firm-faced Maurice Rixworth, chairman of the Nottingham Forest club: "That is probably the quietest day football has ever witnessed. It is going to take a long time for football to recover. I come here today looking for a spectator, but this is a nightmare."

The nightmare developed in part because of the very measures designed to prevent violence, including the control fence. At first, with stadium space allotted to keep rival fans apart, violence and that the Liverpool fans encroached their area. Liverpool physician Glyn Phillips, who came as a fan and stood up to责怪 the crowd, said, "It got on the terrace 'that were crammed like sardines.' Then, the crowd collapsed under a surge from the top of the stepped standing-area tier. 'Lads were getting crushed against the fence,'" said Phillips, "and there were so many people that nobody could even move to get out."

Some witnesses said that the crush resulted after police opened a gate and hundreds of fans poured through, bypassing turnstiles. Chief Const. Peter Wright of the South Yorkshire Police said that police opened the gate because of a danger to life outside the stadium where up to 4,000 Liverpool fans parked and cheered to get in. Several survivors blamed faulty crowd control. Said one distraught and confused fan who escaped: "There was just a massive crush—people's arms were put on the floor, grasping for life."

An Thatcher, who saw the aftermath on live television, called for a report on the disaster—"I shamed everyone involved in the mounting human tragedy," she said—but then postponed investigating committee, delaying the plan for fan identity cards. Said Sheffield City Council leader Oliver Betts: "We have to ask ourselves whether we have got obsessed with the whole problem of people invading pitches [playing fields], whether we have put up safety fences which have become a problem for people when they are crushed with no means of escape." Betts added that the situation would have been even worse if fans trying to enter the stadium had been held back while authorities checked identity cards that the government proposed.

One set army is that Liverpool breached the laws of the temple. It was spectators from Liverpool who were blamed for a disaster at Belgian football in the European Cup final against English teams. Thus, in May, 1985, at Heysel Stadium in Brussels, 39 people, most of them English, were crushed to death in riots at the European Cup final between Liverpool and the Italian team Juventus. Even now, under the cautious FAFA plan to re-open the 100, Liverpool remains subject to a further exclusion of three years after the rest of the English teams are reinstated. And after the costly lapses in safety and security in Sheffield, the promise of a new era in English soccer only a few days earlier is now stained with tragedy and doubt.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Sheffield



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Massacre in Nahalin

A deadly raid fuels Palestinian anger

Geo Auster-Mitza, senior military commander of the occupied West Bank, was clearly embarrassed. Israel's tough paramilitary border police had, for the second time in recent months, been involved in a unusually bloody incident, killing at least five Palestinians during an April 13 raid down on Nahalin, a village of about 2,000

people just outside Bethlehem. At a hastily called briefing to announce a high-level inquiry into police conduct, Mitza called the incident "very gross," and conceded that it was not the first of its kind—a reference to the deaths of eight Palestinians as a result of a border police operation in Nahalin last December. "But these are exceptions," he asserted, "and I hope we will not experience such an incident ever more."

A day after Mitza's response to the killing, border police Capt. Moshe Amit admitted that "there is no doubt there were fatalities in Nahalin." In fact, an International Committee of the Red Cross statement accused Amit's unit of firing "without discrimination and with set intention." Meanwhile, doctors who treated the dying and wounded at local hospitals described what had occurred as "a massacre."

Palestinian resentment was so strong that leaders called on the Arab press to protest at "a day of rage" on April 15. The harsh reprisal prompted immediate calls for days of protest. Palestinian refugees from three camps—the Gaza Strip, Jenin, and the Nahalin village at the gates of the ancient city of Bethlehem, the West Bank's holy mouth—began marching and police hurried West Bank wadis, villages, and young males from West Bank villages and potential rioting at Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque, one of Islam's holiest shrines. As a result, the confrontation—about 7,000, in steadied the expected 30,000—dispersed without incident, although elsewhere clashes with the security forces resulted in the wounding of as many as 26 Palestinians.

The killing in Nahalin were the low point of a week in which Israeli-Palestinian relations deteriorated and the death toll in the 18-month arduous-long conflict rose to 420 Arabs and 18 Jews. An Israeli court indicted a leading member of the Jewish settlers' movement on the West Bank, fundamentalist Rabbi Meir Levinger, for his role in the shooting death of an Arab checkpoint in Hebron last September. And a divided government—whose police suspect an ultra-right wing Jew by name—shot and killed an Arab walking on the street in East Jerusalem.

Palestinians say that the border police who carried out the raid on Nahalin are rough types. Most of the members of the paramilitary force have an Arabic speaking Druze, members of a breakaway Druze sect who traditionally dislike Palestinians. Specially trained to cut control—and under the command of the Israeli army—they have been replacing soldiers in key parts of the occupied territories with the declared purpose of maintaining Israeli control while reducing the numbers of Palestinians. When they entered Nahalin last evening but Thursday to look for youths who had been stone-throwing last Saturday, they recognized what Geo. Mitza called "violent resistance." But clearly their response was even more violent. And as angry Palestinians late last week called for more protests against the Nahalin village, the cycle of violence seemed certain to continue.

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JOHN BRENNAN with correspondence by AP/WIDEWORLD

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WORLD

JAPAN

A question of ethics

The bribery scandal taints Takeshita

Facing a political crisis that threatened to topple his government, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita last week announced his resignation and submitted to a surprise retirement. The dramatic accolades came on April 21 before a majority of lawmakers recommended investigating his ties to the Recruit Co., a plant information and real estate conglomerate at the center of the controversy. During a three-hour grilling, Takeshita admitted that he'd taken money between 1985 and 1987. He had received \$1.5 million paid directly from Recruit—evergreen a previous statement to parliament last October that he had accepted no funds "whatsoever" from the company.

But the 62-year-old prime minister denied any wrongdoing, and invited opposition demands for his resignation. His defense argued his parliamentary opponents, "Our reputation is the only way to save Japan's democracy," said Keiji Kurokawa of the Japan Socialist Party. "Our hands are contaminated with Recruit money."

Takeshita and his ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have been battered in recent months by disclosures that Recruit had sold taxpayer-funded subsidies stock in a subsidiary company to about 160 prominent politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen, who realized huge profits when the shares went public in October 1986. Since December, three cabinet ministers have resigned in connection with the scandal and 13 people have been arrested on suspicion of bribery. More arrests are expected if further polling is necessary.

New political analysts in Tokyo said that Takeshita has only two choices, call a general election well before the scheduled date of July 1989, or resign. A major problem for the party, however, is that the senior leaders who run its various factions all have been implicated in the Recruit scandal, leaving no obvious successor to Takeshita. And if an early election is called, analysts say that the LDP may lose its current overwhelming majority in the lower house of parliament, forcing it to form a coalition government for the first time since the party was formed in 1960.

ANDREW BALOGH with TOM SAWYER
in Tokyo

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A CAPITALIST ROAD

MAINLAND CHINESE ARE POURING MILLIONS INTO CANADIAN REAL ESTATE AND RESOURCES

The Chinese business community has come pouring into Canada in recent years, particularly in the oil-rich Alberta town of Joffre two weeks ago. But for Jiang Xu, president of the state-owned China National Packaging Import & Export Corp., the visit had special significance. This June, after nearly two years of slow negotiations, Jiang says he's going to sign a agreement to build a \$20-million polyethylene plant at the Joffre site, about 100 km from Newmarket, Ontario. The project, on whose construction is expected to begin in 1990, will be the most ambitious manufacturing venture ever undertaken by the People's Republic of China.

National Packaging is not the only Chinese company making its mark in Canada. In recent years, public attention has focused on the billions of dollars pouring into Canada from major Hong Kong investors, including Billionaire Li Ka-shing, who recently caused a furor when he purchased the former Esso 85% property at downtown Vancouver for \$120 million. But, increasingly, state-owned corporations from mainland China are becoming active participants in the Canadian economy as they search for expertise, new markets, raw materials and massive technology exchange. Investments in the past three years alone have amounted to \$300 million as Chinese firms push further into the Canadian real-estate and resource sectors.

Until recently, most mainland Chinese enterprises in Canada have experienced interest only in joint ventures with established companies familiar with the North American marketplace. But now, as increasing numbers of companies are going it alone—and a number are even following the lead of aggressive Hong Kong entrepreneurs by speculating on real-



Banfei (center) with Chinese business leaders in Toronto and Vancouver

estate in the volatile Toronto and Vancouver markets. And Chen Weiqing, commercial secretary at the Consulate of the People's Republic of China in Ottawa, "The future for us here is very bright."

Traditionally, trade between Canada and China has been a one-way street. In 1986, Canada exported \$2.6 billion to China and imported only \$1 billion. Canada has always had a huge trade surplus with China because of the Asian giant's appetite for wheat, wood pulp, synthetic rubber and plastic materials. But at the same time, Chinese Deng Xiaoping's policy of encouraging a growing exchange of capital and technology with foreign countries helped Canadian companies sign agreements during the last quarter of 1988 that led to the sale of \$300 million worth of high-technology projects to China, including hydro-

electric plants and telecommunications equipment.

And China, which targets most of its offshore investments for Hong Kong and the United States, is now increasing its investment in Canada rather than sending profits back to China. At present, 40 mainland Chinese companies have set up operations in Canada—more than half of them located in British Columbia.

Some analysts say that the Chinese firms in Canada—which operate similarly to Canadian Crown corporations—have been spending heavily to expand their operations abroad. As a result, they are investing in a wide range of Canadian businesses, including free-holding firms, growing soft-drink factories and Chinese clothing and furniture marketing outlets. As well, the increase in the number of Chinese

firms operating in Canada is being supported by Chinese diaspora that came to them. Au Chon, for one, began flying into Canada a year ago, and the Bank of China is planning to apply for a license to open branches in Canada.

The Chinese companies are being forced to stand on their own feet in the North American marketplace because Beijing clearly wants its firms to make profits—not merely to act as a window to the capitalist world. As a result, many Chinese companies operating in Canada have had to enter the real-estate sector as a

three-sided condominium development in Burnaby, B.C.

Other Chinese firms have been attracted to the rising Vancouver and Toronto property markets. Chen State Construction Engineering Corp., for one, put up half of the \$100-million investment to develop the Chestnut Park Mall at Toronto's downtown Chinatown border to help establish Western-style Chinese-style hotels at home in China. San Francisco-based Frederick Brooks, Chen State's partner in the project, "There is no way to copy us."

Chen is more the 1940s New York



Great Wall's Wang: new, ambitious ventures

way to earn higher profits. Said Toronto architect Eric Gieske Kekhla, who designed the Southeastern International Trade Center on the Great Wall International Business Center (Canada) Ltd., one of 180 shareholders of the soon-to-open Southeastern Economic Zone Development Co., "Chinese property investments will be worth billions in Canada in a couple of years."

Under the direction of general manager Siau Min-Weng, Great Wall is leading the cross-cultural link. Since early 1987, the firm has launched some \$125 million worth of real-estate development projects in Canada. The flagships Scarborough project is a 2,000-unit complex, including two office towers, a 17-story hotel-condominium and a train station. Great Wall is also building a 12-story development in Richmond, B.C., and a 350-unit

residential Chinese city Towns for the S.C. government's ministry of international business and foreign trade, says that most Chinese companies lack project contacts and rarely generates the necessary bankability studies needed to determine whether there is demand for their products.

Wang also says that many of the products that Chinese trading companies are trying to sell here are unmarketable or unsellable, stated Wang. "Often they want to stand over something and say, 'I can sell it to you.' But, unfortunately, the Chinese's unique business sense is a question of adapting to the realities of the North American marketplace—or becoming irrelevant as capitalists."

JON IRVING with ANN WILKINSON in Toronto and JOHN KEATING in Hong Kong

Business Notes

WHILE DISASTER LOOMS

Canadian wheat farmers could lose about half their season from world grain markets the year before because of last summer's disastrous drought. Exports for the 1989-1990 crop year are expected to total only \$1.7 billion, down from the 23.6 million tons reported last year.

DEEP BUDGET CUTS

The Conservative Board of Trade says that \$18 billion can be cut from next year's proposed \$44-billion federal budget. The board voted that Finance Minister Michael Wilson should meet targets by \$6 billion and cut spending by \$1 billion.

RIVERSIDE SERVICES

Riverside Modular Link, Egg says that he is concerned about the future of the \$3.5-billion Riverside project of Northland-based Riverside Modular Link, along with Montreal-based Power Corp. of Canada and Canadian Auto-Freightliner Inc. (CAFC), in a massive collaboration with more than 190

private officials said. Riverside's plan is to build a large Canadian project in the resource sector in order to generate and will likely be announced next fall. At the same time, critic responsible Transport Critic and that his company has considered as investment in Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan, where the Saskatchewan government controls the company—but the real likely holder is the large Chinese conglomerate China Agricultural Investment Co., which is interested in obtaining a secure supply of potash, used as fertilizer, for its homeland.

With the much-needed Chinese involvement, trade between the still-sluggish North American market and this product can be difficult. A small number of Chinese firms, in fact, have already failed in Canada. Jackson Wang, who represents the Hong Kong based Chinese City Towns for the S.C. government's ministry of international business and foreign trade, says that most Chinese companies lack project contacts and rarely generates the necessary bankability studies needed to determine whether there is demand for their products.

Wang also says that many of the products that Chinese trading companies are trying to sell here are unmarketable or unsellable, stated Wang. "Often they want to stand over something and say, 'I can sell it to you.' But, unfortunately, the Chinese's unique business sense is a question of adapting to the realities of the North American marketplace—or becoming irrelevant as capitalists."

GAS BINS COUNTED

Canada will not benefit from massive exports of natural gas if prices stay low, according to a study prepared for the company's proposed \$9.2 billion rate of gas to the United States over a 30-year period. The firm must have Natural Energy Board approval for the



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Closing credits

Charles Bronfman sells his stake in Cineplex Odeon

Over the past year, Cineplex Odeon Corp. chairman Gerth Bronfman has waged a fierce battle against professional stock market speculators in New York City and Toronto who are betting against his

company. Seeing weakness in Cineplex, the speculators—known as short-sellers—have been borrowing Cineplex shares from brokerage firms and selling them in the hope that the price will go down. By repurchasing Cineplex

stock later, for less than they sold it for, they can earn a profit. Bronfman, in turn, has had the backing of a group of powerful investors—led by Montreal financier Charles Bronfman—who have been buying Cineplex shares, holding up the price and squeezing the short-sellers. As the battle has raged on, Cineplex shares have fluctuated wildly between \$10.62 and \$18.37.

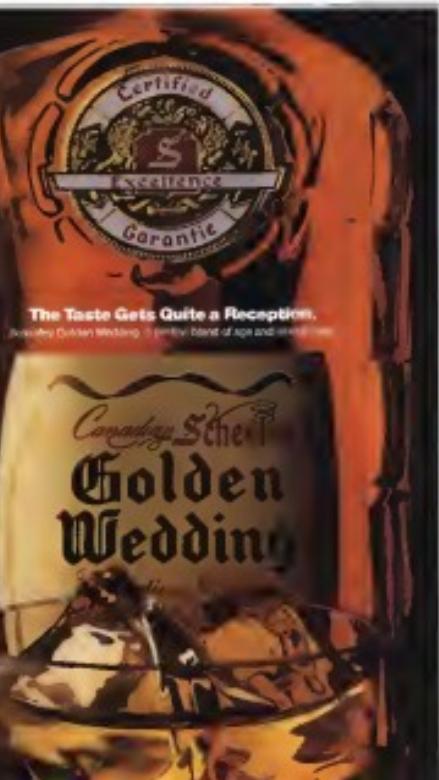
And last week, speculation was again swirling around Cineplex after Bronfman and his associates announced that they planned to sell their 7.3 million shares privately to another group of Bronfman backers. But later in the week, they were forced to cut back the offering to 5.9 million shares after the Quebec Securities Commission told the buying group that it objected to the proposal and intended to examine it at a public hearing. The buyers include Toronto real estate developers Ralph Durity and John Danek, and investment dealer Gordon Capital Inc.

For the Bronfmans and aggressive Cineplex shareholders, it is the latest battle in a year-long struggle against the short-sellers. Since Bronfman pulled the company back from the brink of bankruptcy in 1985, he has transformed it into North America's second largest movie exhibitor, after New York City-based United Artists Theatre Circuit—with 1,820 screens in North America and the United Kingdom. Box office revenues have continued to grow, Bronfman amortized long-term debt that reached \$103.6 million by the end of last year—almost double the company's equity. And although Cineplex reported an overall profit of \$49.7 million for 1988, those earnings were boosted by the \$55.7-million profit it earned from the sale last December of a 49-per-cent stake in its film-processing subsidiary, The Film News Group Inc., to the London-based Rank Organisation PLC.

Indeed, focusing on Cineplex's enormous debt load and disappointing earnings performance, speculators began short-selling its shares early last year. By April, the registered short positions on the Toronto and New York Stock Exchanges had grown to 255,480 and 77,708 shares respectively. In May, Bronfman-controlled companies began buying Cineplex shares. Meanwhile, Bronfman has slashed Cineplex's debt by selling assets. Earlier this month, he concluded the sale of Cineplex's 50-per-cent interest in Universal Station Florida—an amusement park in Orlando scheduled to open in 1990—for \$180 million.

Most market analysts have praise for Bronfman's continuing efforts to reduce Cineplex's debt. But reactions among short-sellers appear to be mixed. Registered short positions on the Toronto exchange dropped to 817,700 at the end of March from their December high of 1,035,200. Still, many short sellers say that Bronfman has made a sharp move in terminating last month's sale, which will ensure his control of Cineplex. But his biggest challenge lies in convincing skeptical speculators that the company is back on a more profitable course.

COMBATING ALLERGIES



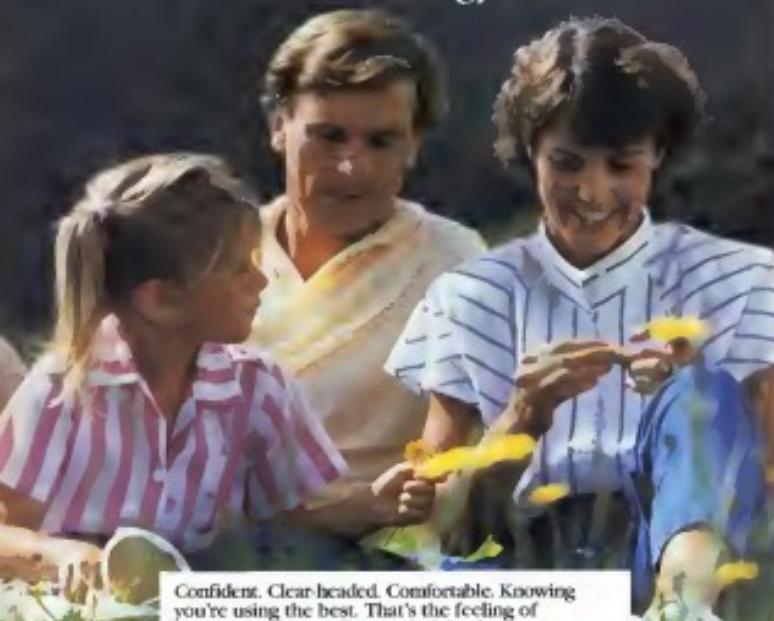
The Taste Gets Quite a Reception.

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Allergies. Most people think of them as something fairly simple—you sniff, then sneeze or wheeze. Actually allergies are a lot more complicated than that.

One person may not necessarily be allergic to the same things as another person. Even if they are allergic to the same thing, they may react in totally different ways or they may react to different amounts of the offending substance. The severity of the reaction may differ too, one feeling merely discomfort, while the other may die. And finally one may have had allergies since infancy and a long family history of allergy while the other may have developed suddenly in the past year.

Allergic disease is very complex. There are so many possible triggers, so many symptoms. And each allergy sufferer is different. There is no universal, easily followed connection between cause and effect.

Of course medical research has progressed greatly in the past two decades. Our understanding of the different causes and their different effects increases almost daily.

In this supplement, we will share some of this knowledge, outlining briefly what allergy is, what its major causes are, as well as some interesting and unusual problems and symptoms of allergy.

What are the most common allergies?

Allergy can be defined as an overly sensitive reaction to things that, under ordinary circumstances, would not produce such reactions in normal individuals. We take into our bodies all sorts of substances foreign to our own structure: food, drink, drugs, things inhaled, things touched, and things injected. Our bodies either exclude these substances or, unable to break them down to assimilate them, the body reacts in overprotection. The body chemicals fight off these normal substances as if they were invading life viruses or bacteria. In this struggle to repel what's out, for the most part normally harmless things, the body releases substances that can offend it adversely and, in a severe allergic reaction, even destroy itself.



Inhalant substances are the most common cause of allergy-related problems. Hayfever is probably the most well known allergic disease. Hayfever, or rhinitis, affects the nose, eyes, and throat and consists of excess mucus production, itching, and swelling. Hayfever is actually a misnomer since it is not hay that causes it and there is no fever. Wind-borne pollen are the usual culprits. These pollen come from trees, grasses, and weeds. The highest count for a wind-borne allergen in most areas of Canada is ragweed, which is in the air in August and September.

However, rhinitis can be caused by other airborne allergens. Mold is a very common problem. Mold grows in dead leaves and grass, soil, damp basements, books, painted plants, carpets, air conditioners, and A/c units such as moving the lawn shrub mulch and affect mold sensitive individuals. Most mold originates outdoors and is brought in from the time the snow leaves the ground until the first real covering of snow in the winter. Reactions to mold seem to be most prevalent in the fall.

Animals are another common inhalant allergen. Any animal with fur or feathers is a possibility. It is not as

If you suffer from allergies, here's an important revelation.



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that Searle is the first pharmaceutical company in Canada to voluntarily list all the non-medical ingredients contained in our full line of prescription and over-the-counter products.

Our decision to take this leadership role will enable countless Canadians to avoid inadvertently consuming known allergens. It will also help physicians to more easily diagnose adverse reactions to non-medical ingredients.

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It has always been thought that fur alone that is allergenic. In fact, saliva (i.e., secretions from the tongue and nose) and the skin that carry the highly allergenic macademia. The anaphylactic dog or cat, in humans, different tongueless varieties like the macaque, poodles, schnauzers, and all the other so-called non-allergic breeds can still dogs.

Dust is also an important allergen that affects many people. House dust is made up of many components, but it is mostly the excreta of house dust mites and, in some locations, cockroaches that make dust so allergenic.

Inhalant allergens are easily identifiable through skin tests, which are very accurate for this type of allergen. Once the allergen is identified, steps can be taken to avoid the mould to benefit of adequate medical treatment.

Approximately one in 10 children and one in 20 adults have food allergies. Food allergies are the most perplexing type of allergy because they are so often difficult to diagnose, result in an amazing number of symptoms, and can be confused with many other conditions. Symptoms range from mildly bothersome to life threatening.

Food allergy can cause death if a person suffers from a generalized allergic reaction known as anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock. The reaction occurs quickly within minutes of exposure to the allergenic food. Anaphylaxis may begin mildly enough with itching around the mouth or eyes, widespread hives, coughing, and a vague feeling of anxiety or discomfort. In rapid succession, there is a feeling of chest constriction, dizziness, and abdominal pain. Vomiting, diarrhea, a wheezing, weakness, difficulty breathing, confusion, and a terrible sensation of impending disaster may follow. The victim may become cyanotic as blood pressure falls steeply. Unconsciousness

comes, and death can follow. Anaphylaxis can intensify so rapidly from initial symptoms to potentially fatal shock that there is often little time to seek medical help.

Lucky those reactions can be avoided and treated. It is estimated that one in two thousand persons could be affected. Most of these reactions are caused by a small number of foods: shellfish, nuts, peanuts, eggs, and/or additives, in some foods, suffice. People have reported anaphylactic reactions to foods other than these common ones, but these reactions are very unusual.

More commonly, people who suffer from food allergies have reactions in the gastrointestinal tract, that is, in the stomach or intestines. Such reactions include cramps, gas, bloating, vomiting, diarrhea, and occasionally, constipation. Other reactions to foods include skin reactions such as eczema (modified red), hives (large, swollen red, itchy blisters), and less common are people who suffer respiratory reactions including stuffy noses or asthma or a worsening of their asthma.

Food allergies are the most difficult type of allergy to diagnose. At the same time, there is no known accurate test for food allergies. The allergy can result when used skillfully, is reliable. Other food allergy tests marketed in recent years are less reliable.

Because of the increasing availability of information about the ingredients in foods, it is becoming easier to identify and avoid food allergens. If an allergen is avoided completely, the sufferer can lead a perfectly normal healthy life. Many food allergens are temporary, so remaining after about six months of avoidance will ensure that good foods are not being eliminated unnecessarily.

PHOTO COURTESY OF SEARLE

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One a day keeps the sneezes away.

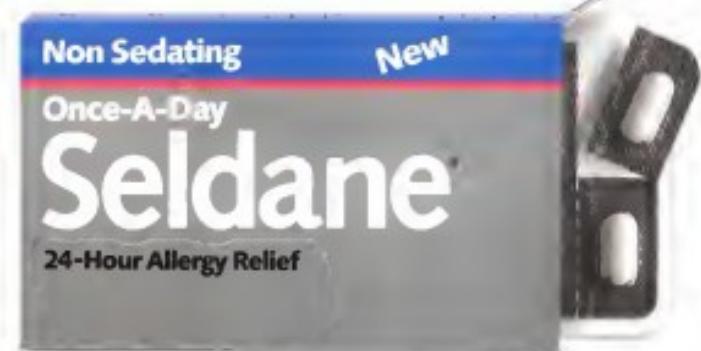
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Asthma— not a disease to undertreat

An estimated one million Canadians suffer from asthma. In most cases, asthma can be effectively treated and easily controlled. But asthma is a potentially fatal disease due to asthma as an airway for the first time since the 1950s, despite increased medical knowledge and significantly improved treatments. It's very difficult to explain how recent improvements have been made, but it's clear that asthma is still being markedly underdiagnosed and undertreated.

In an asthma attack, the tissues of the lungs swell and the muscles surrounding the airways in the lungs contract. The airways become narrow and constricted, reducing the flow of air in and out of the lungs. This narrowing of the airways is the cause of the wheezing, coughing and shortness of breath that are typical of asthma.

The causes of asthma are many and varied and include: allergy, viral infection, cigarette-smoke and occupational irritants. Most asthmatics will experience an attack if exposed to cold or vigorous exercise, strong odors such as wood smoke, or excessive laughing, coughing, or eating. For reasons not yet clearly understood, asthma symptoms are often worse during the night.

The medications available for asthma are basically of two types. The most common prescribed are the bronchodilators. These drugs open the constricted passages in the lungs, allowing the asthma to subside more easily. While these provide instant relief for a severe asthma, the bronchodilators are not enough because they do not reduce the swelling of the asthma attack. Thus, using a bronchodilator inappropriately is like trying to paint over rust. The second type of medication actually works to reduce the inflammation in the lungs. These drugs have two components, usually used by inhalation, and

one that is also used by inhalation. They work to prevent asthma.

To manage asthma effectively:

1. Be diagnosed to be sure that it is asthma.
2. Identify and avoid the exposure events or substances that seem to provoke your asthma attacks.
3. Understand your medications, including how and when to take them, which can be taken together, which are for emergency use only etc.
4. Educate yourself as much as possible about your disease; a known enemy is much easier to deal with than an unknown one.

Lifesavers that can kill — drug allergy

Since the turn of the century medical science has opened a new measure chest of drugs that, unlike Pindoros mythical box, have resulted in more good than harm. Yet it is absolutely vital to be aware of the potential for a single drug to cause, for among all the illnesses that have been avoided through health that has been restored, there has also been tragedy—needless tragedy that could have been avoided by adequate knowledge of the drug, its ingredients and the patient to whom they were administered.

There are several forms of adverse reactions to drugs. Type I reactions, side effects and allergic. A true reaction or a side effect can predict the predictable reactions of a drug. Doctors have to measure the benefit of a drug against the risk whenever they prescribe. Allergy is an unforeseen reaction to a normal dose of a drug.

Drug allergy is potentially life-threatening reaction for two reasons. First, anaphylactic allergic shock sometimes triggered by the components of medications. The second reason is an allergic to a drug may deprive a person of the very medication that is needed to survive an illness. Drug allergy usually results in times when no compounding and prolonged by reactions to drugs meant to help. For example, infections last longer when the most effective antibiotic cannot be used. Drugs have two components, these are the therapeutic part, which effects the

immune system and the side effects.

5. Educate your friends, family, school and/or work about your disease and what to do for you if you are unable to help yourself.
6. Create an "Emergency Plan" with your doctor.
7. Set reasonable goals for improvement.
8. Comply with the necessary treatments. Try and make sure that all family members and friends support these treatment measures.



curse. So the curse ingredients must be encoded in something, so there will be non-therapeutic components of drugs that make the medicine more pleasant to take or last longer or easier to identify. It has become evident in the last few years that all medication ingredients can become potential allergens.

The Allergy Information Association believes that the only way to ensure good health for all allergy sufferers is to banish the medicinal ingredients and the excepting ingredients and is pressing for full disclosure of all ingredients in medications.

- Make sure you know the name of the drug to which you have reacted.
- Have the name written and in your purse or wallet or on a Medic Alert-type bracelet or necklace.
- Make sure the allergy is recorded on the chart of your physician or the hospital chart.
- When receiving a prescription, remind your physician of your allergy.

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A PROFILE IN COURAGE Peter Maher

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When should you go to an allergist?

The symptoms of allergy can be confused with other conditions. If the "cold" last summer occurred or the same time this summer be suspicious of allergy. When the "cold" lasts for weeks instead of days, be aware that it could be allergy. More than five colds a year is a good hint the problem could be allergy based. A cough after a cold that lasts for months should be treated as asthma. A persistent rash might be eczema. In children vomiting and stomach pains may be triggered by food allergy.

Who will be most likely to suffer from allergies? More likely it will be the person whose parents have allergies of their own. If both parents are allergic, their children have about a 75% chance of being allergic. While about 50% of children with one allergic parent will develop allergies, there is still a 50% chance of being allergic. It is the general tendency to be allergic that is inherited, not the reactivity to a specific substance.

Allergy must be recognized to be treated. There are some specific signals by which allergies can be identified. It is time to watch for a crowd.

and try to identify those with allergies. Watch yourself and see if you catch yourself with any of the following indications of allergy:

1. The allergic salute.

Since the nose is often achy, the sufferer forever scratching or rubbing it. The most common in children is a full-handed upward-sweep commonly called the allergic salute. Allergic children often end up with a "monk's nose" - which is a small line just above the bulb of the nose caused by constantly pushing the nose up. The allergic salute can also be done sideways, with a fist or with the knuckles.

2. The rabbit nose.

This is actually a

reaction on the allergic salute but performed without hands because parents are forever telling their kids to keep their hands away from their nose! But the nose is still achy so the sufferer wiggles the nose, involving the whole face to get whatever they can.

3. Allergic shiners.

Dark, black, puffy

circles under the eyes even after

adequate rest. Not common in

people suffering from chronic or

long-term nasal congestion. The circles are blood pooled under the eyes because of inadequate drainage. They look and are exactly like bruises except they're not.

4. Red eye.

Rhinoconjunctivitis is a common

allergic reaction and usually occurs

in warm, moist areas of the body

including the inside of the elbows

the back of the knees and around

the mouth. The skin becomes itchy

dry and puffy. It will blister and

could become infected if it is

scratched too much.

Allergy plays a significant role in several chronic conditions. Allergy can be suspected and should be either

confirmed or ruled out for:

- frequent ear infections
- nasal polyps
- sinusitis (recurrent)
- bronchitis (recurrent)
- eczema (recurrent)
- asthma
- sinus headache
- nose bleeds (recurrent)
- sore throats (recurrent)
- failed nasal surgery
- pink eye (recurrent)
- middle ear syndrome

Chronic diseases of the type mentioned above, that are not getting better should be referred to an allergist to ensure that allergy is not a cause. This is often possible to do on a lot-to-control the problem!

Learn to control your allergies, don't let your allergies control you.

Allergy is a chronic condition. It will not go away. While it is possible to control allergies and live a normal healthy life, you will need some help to learn the techniques and that is what ALLERGY INFORMATION ASSOCIATION does best!

We do this through the dissemination of current, allergy-related information. A.I.A. publishes the **ALLERGY QUARTERLY**, an informative magazine, as well as newsletters and series of over 40 Information Letters. We also hold annual informational seminars. Members across Canada are helped by a network of local associations. A.I.A. is affiliated with the physicians of the Canadian Society of Allergy.

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A.I.A. volunteers are all allergy sufferers or related to those who suffer from allergies. Our motto is By the Allergic - For the Allergic.

As now, if you or someone you care for has been diagnosed as allergic,

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BUSINESS WATCH



A watchdog for the Asian connection

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Most previous business governors spend their limited terms managing benign provincial economies, content never to experience a controversial option or suitable candidate. British Columbia's David See-Chai Lam, 50, the first Chinese-Canadian to occupy the vice-governor's office, is a rarity. He has stepped head long into the increasingly venomous racial strife triggered by Ontario loads and frauds, along with the province's prime real estate.

Lam has wisdom experienced means because he made his fortune in Vancouver real estate (through Canadian International Properties) before returning to the man-skin of property tycoons from Hong Kong raised attorney "To Canadians," he recently lectured a group of Asian investors, "a house is a house. It is sacred. When a person is displaced, the person is used, and instead of goodwill you and I can put together can make that hurt. Neither offshore nor local investors should buy more than the house they will live in."

Lam went to warn the newcomers not to bulldoze trees over lawns or erect signboards that block previous residents' views. He also rebuked some of the Asian investors' business practices. In his private and public pronouncements, he is set to avoid passing tolerance. "I hate that word. It's like saying 'You smell bad—but I'll hold my breath,'" is advancing mutual respect. "The majority in a country has a very serious responsibility to minorities because they've placed them in the dominant group and expect protection," he told me during a recent interview. "Canadians are known for their generosity, and that is a sign of strength, not weakness. Take a little Pekingese; it barks at the tree, even when it's had hills from a tree. But a big lion doesn't bark back; he doesn't need to—he just patently sits there, while the Pekingese running around in circles. When you're strong, you can afford to be gentle."

According to a safety held and probably accurate notion, this is a testy defiance

B.C. Lt.-Gov. David See-Chai Lam has jumped into the serious racial strife triggered by Orientals taking over prize real estate

between the bold wave of immigrants currently inundating Vancouver and the patriotic affluence Toronto. The shabby ram that most Boreans who arrived in Canada were anxious to be integrated into the Canadian way of life, while Orientals tend to park out another's company. Lam has a single answer. "I integrated into an equal number of friends in the mainstream of Canadian society and in the Chinese community. Integration is what we're all striving for in this country; that's what multiculturalism is all about. The Chinese who come here should give up their language or culture, but they may try hard to become more and more Canadian."

Lam described his own childhood as "somewhere between integration and separation. My youngest daughter, Darren, for example, was making good money selling real estate until she came to us a few years ago and asked for my blessing to go back to university and study Chinese history and philosophy. I then tells a story about when Darren's father, at day as a Chinese primary school, was the very first arrived in 1969. But when he didn't speak a word of English, her teacher asked Darren to stay behind after class was dismissed. The younger thought it was a form of punishment

and burst into tears. "Her teacher," Lam recalls, "hugged her, and when Darren couldn't stop crying, she started to cry too. As soon as the teacher did that, my daughter no longer felt rejected and starting. She came home and told my wife, Dorothy, what had happened, who immediately started to cry, and when my wife told me, then I cried."

Being sentimental does not keep Lam from acting like a realist. "Because I'm probably the only one who can speak to them this way without being called a racist," says Lam. "I recently told a gathering of 500 leaders of the B.C. Chinese community that coming here is like being invited to a political dinner. If everyone who comes brings his favorite dish using the best of recipes, we have a feast. But even if somebody is new and doesn't know how to cook, he shouldn't bring empty hands. You can always come without a gift—but wash the dishes afterwards offering your skills and services. It's more important to get to know and just say 'We here have a place.' That's what I mean by saying 'I'm a guest.' What can I do for the country? I'm a guest."

Lam's bold agenda has followed that neighborhood decline, during roughly \$1 billion a year in various planned legal clashes. His latest contribution were funding for an Asian Geriatric University of British Columbia grounds and helping raise \$10 million for its current fund drive. See-Chai, "I tend to judge people by what they do with their money. What I try to do is not just duplicate or imitate what governments should be doing. Just continue to work with will moderate our thinking, because once the road changes, everything changes. I carry the burden. French Canadians to integrate that the Chinese in this country are not a liability."

Lam's hidden agenda is to make Chinese-Canadians aware of constantly approaching as most Jewish-Canadian are, and Joseph Cohen, a Vancouver businessman, keeps telling Lam to join some local Jewish associations. Lam has agreed—provided that Cohen becomes a member of the Chinese Cultural Centre. "When Joe told me that he regards me as a member of his family," joked Lam, "I said, 'Does that make me a Jew or does that make you Chinese?' He said, 'Poly-anything.' So I replied, 'That's a beautiful continuation.'

Before becoming lieutenant-governor, Lam was one of Vancouver's leading businessmen, with his privately owned real estate empire amounting to almost half-a-billion of acres than \$190 million. Yet he was precluded from joining the exclusive Vancouver Club. In his venerated past, he became an honorary member and at least New Year's Day, he would have had a slice of his own hot Chinese Friends' birthday was not once allowed to eat-out at the service quarters and actually sit the place. So Lam invited the friend and his father to his home when, when grandfather came in to shake his hand, he took a drink of cognac. "The father is now 80 years old," Lam recalled. "He just sat there, from swimming down the river, using the Chinese at the head of the receiving line. It was quite a moment."

150 YEARS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

**THE CAMERA
SUCCEEDED IN
FREEZING THE
PRESENT TENSE
FOREVER**

BY GEOFFREY JAMES

In a curious but tidy coincidence, that the two earliest surviving photographic images—the nearly silent ones of the medium—were both taken through a window. In 1831, the inventor Joseph-Nicéphore Niépce pointed a primitive camera out of the doorway of his chateau at Chalon, France. It took eight hours to record, on a polished pewter plate coated with asphalt and lavender oil, a crude schematic view of Niépce's backyard. But the result is the unmistakable footprint of the domain, silvery daguerreotype, the invention of Niépce's collaborator, Louis-Jacques Daguerre. Nine years after Niépce's experiments, a puritan Englishman named William Henry Fox Talbot used a tiny 2.5-inch square camera in a latticed window of his family seat, Lacock Abbey, at Wiltshire. He succeeded in making a paper negative on which it was possible, with the aid of a magnifying lens, to read 300 pages of glass. This was the birth of photography as it is known today.

For such sites, the window was probably little more than a convenience, the classic source of light to a makeshift laboratory. And in a way, the inventors' subjects proved oddly prophetic. In so far as all photography must

come to be viewed in a kind of window, a transparent medium whose subject matter was the world itself. The first newspaper report on Daguerre's invention noted on the fact that the photograph affords us some pleasure, very few from the work of mortal artists. As Le Gentil de Pouzae proclaimed in 1839, "Let not the dramean, and the painter despair. Mr. Daguerre's results are something else from their work, and in many cases cannot replace it." Quite what constitutes that "something else" is still being debated, although an exact definition was provided as early as 1857 by the

could be conveyed without having to rely on language words. And although the Victorians could not be aware of it, photography changed man's relationship to the fleeting and the ephemeral. Photography succeeded in freezing the present tense forever.

The perceptive Lady Eastlake was quick to understand many of the new medium's characteristics, especially its sheer shapeliness. Even by 1857, photography had become, as she put it, "a household word and a household wist; it is used alike by art and science, by love, business and justice, is found in the pocket of the detective, in the cell of the convict and on the cold bare breast of the battlefield." She also understood, with great clarity, the profoundly time-bound nature of the photograph, the way it bears the impress of a particular hour or age—or well in the way it can capture a tell-telling detail. Photographs of children, she wrote, may fail on the level of art, "yet answer always—the very show of one, the manipulative toy of the other—are given with a strength of identity which art does not even seek." As for the pressing question of whether photography was an art

she found the new medium wanting—although it could relieve artists from the burden tasks of depiction, such as the amateur portrait.

The problem of photography's status is art—a revering, even tiresome, question in the medium's history—seems never to be entirely laid to rest. In the beginning, the audience was prepared to dismiss at the sheer flatness of a daguerreotype—to count window panes or chimneys—and to leave it at that. Such a sense of open-handed wonder can still be observed now in those who encounter for the first time the eerie, spectral presence of a daguerreotype, or that three-dimensional image in the 19th century, a few bits worked self-



The first photograph: labor through Niépce's window

Victorian writer Lady Elizabeth Eastlake. Photography, she wrote, is "that new form of consciousness between man and man—between the artist, message or picture."

The most important invention of the 19th century may have been the idea of the instant itself. Even so, there was something remarkable about the introduction of photography. The Paris crowd that visited 150 years ago, on Feb. 12, 1839, inside a joint meeting of France's Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Fine Arts, where Daguerre's process was revealed, was less with enthusiasm. The process of the new medium was proved oddly prophetic.

For such sites, the window was probably little more than a convenience, the classic source of light to a makeshift laboratory. And in a way, the inventors' subjects proved oddly prophetic. In so far as all photography must



Plate captured two British boys in Worthing, Seaside's Boys as Cogito, Ergo sum in 1846

consciously an artist stand out—a photographer like the Englishwoman Julia Margaret Cameron, whose sensational close-up portraits foisted the pixelated constancies of the day. But in general, the novelty may be used to belittle to photographers of a more utilitarian cast—to men who, like Captain Watkins or William Henry Jackson, recorded the coming up of the prairie landscape of the American West, or to the talents of groups of creators operating solo during the American Civil War, worked under the name of their cameras, Matthew Brady.

In the 20th century, the achievement of art photography is less apparent. By 1936—the centenary of the medium—photography had a rudimentary history and the sense of a valid tradition. There were already bodies of work that were distinguished not only by a certain mood grace and audacity, but also by the light that they cast on their own evolution. In the 1930s, the Cologne photographers August Sander embarked on a vast collective portrait of the German people that to this day remains a

model of sociological shrewdness and psychological weight. His 1928 *Bauarbeiter* is an iconic evocation to Lewis Hine's 1907 image of the Prince of Wales and his brother Prince George in Whinipeg's railway station. And it is hard to think of 1930s America without recalling the lyrical, emblematic images of Walker Evans and his colleagues who worked for the Federal

Farm Security Administration.

There was a period—most notably in the 1940s and 1950s—when photographers who considered themselves artists had authority for great non-fictional magisterium. That era reached some sort of crescendo and perhaps came to an end with the famous 1945 *Family of Man* exhibition organized by Edward Steichen of New York City's Museum of Modern Art. The show was an enormous success with a worldwide audience, although even then there were many photographers who

left that Steichen's editorial call for

a brotherhood of man colored the week

in which the *Family of Man* world was born. The magazine, *Life*, which was edited by Steichen, now appears more like the distorting mirror of life's own perception. It may even be a distant early-warning system, telling us that the age of innocence is finally and irreversibly over.

So we are left surprised that tread that the American Robert Mapplethorpe, who died earlier this year of AIDS, was, without any doubt, the most vital photographer of the decade. He worked with ranged from impeccable and ideal forms of flowers to seedy, homoerotic scenes of male flesh. The man, who was to be buried in an increasingly frosty art world, is to us now how they can push back the borders of the sensible.

So we are left surprised that tread that



the Roman Empire. Photography, which used to be thought of as a momentary window on the world, now appears more like the distorting mirror of life's own perception. It may even be a distant early-warning system, telling us that the age of innocence is finally and irreversibly over.

IMAGES THAT TOUCH THE SOUL

THE ART OF THE FROZEN MOMENT

Every photograph is a small miracle. It captures a beat at time, fixing a moment in a nothing more, of memory. And most things a photographer creates is relegated to oblivion. For some, it is as old as the first primitive who noticed that the hot Albany sun darkened his skin even further. Others date it to the ancient Greeks or the medieval Arabs. Some historians say that its origins lie in Renaissance Italy, 17th-century Holland or 18th-century Britain. The purists say that it began with a sharp view of a bony root in southern France, the intervals sole with a foiled imprint of a latticed window.

In medieval England. But in terms of the popular imagination, the age of the photograph dawned in a bright morning in Paris early in the 18th century. In the then little-known Jacques Meudot Daguerreotype, a carpenter managed to freeze a fleeting image upon the face of a piece of polished copper. "I have seized the light," he announced at that moment. "I have arrested its flight."

Although there may be others with a stronger technical claim to have invented photography, it was Daguerre's discovery that launched the world upon a dazzling adventure. His "winter with a memory," as the 19th-century American author



ALFRED STIEGLITZ

The Steerage (1907) is one of the most famous pictures ever taken. Stieglitz masterfully evokes the contrast between the rich and poor classes, a theme he found for Purity.

HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON

The Banks of the Maine (1936) shows the father of photo-journalism, Cartier-Bresson, as a pioneer in the use of small cameras to record stark reality.



Oliver Wendell Holmes served the device, would set in train events that were destined to change the very nature of which we see and think. It would take us around the planet, and to the stars. It would show us the infinite joys and grief, poverty and luxury, war and peace. It would condition what we buy, the way we dress, eat, vote, make love. It would spark a technological revolution, placing in people's hands a universal tool of communication subsumed by the bonds of language. "Photography," said the legendary American photographer Edward Steichen, "is the best medium ever devised for expressing man's soul."

Today is the 150th anniversary of photography's exodus across Canada and around the world. Galleries, museums and exhibition halls are mounting a series of exhibitions throughout the year. A year-long program scheduled for the new National Gallery in Ottawa includes A Survey of the Pastoral and an retrospective of the work of Edward Weston (page 50). Before long, at the National Archives, there are two shows planned—a collection of rare metal engravings

from the early years of photography, and a retrospective of the work of photographer Kjell Tacson, best known for his clandestine photos of the Nazi occupation of Amsterdam. One of the most ambitious exhibitions opened in February at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston. *The Art of Photography: 1839-1990*—chapters 403 works by 88 photographers—will close in Texas, but this month, it will move to Australia in June, and English in September. The National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., will conclude its double exposure of 100 photographs, traveling later to Chicago and Los Angeles. The Museum of Modern Art in New York City will stage *The History of Photography*. There are also programs planned for Montreal, Milwaukee, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Halifax and dozens of other locations here and abroad.

It all amounts to a major effort to make photography's acquaintance, which is in the eye from the instant that presented as the medium was still influencing its birth (page 256 years ago). It took the world some time, in fact. To realize that a powerful new tool had suddenly appeared on the scene. It took even longer to appreciate many of the individuals

who were responsible. The man who took the first ever photograph, Joseph-Nicéphore Niépce, died destitute and disillusioned. The man who invented the process upon which modern photography is based, William Henry Fox Talbot, labored for years in relative obscurity. The man who staged the first photographic exhibition, Hippolyte Bayard, never managed to achieve recognition. All three were eclipsed by Louis Daguerre, who did not really invent photography but who possessed a genius for making it work and making it popular.

Daguerre was acclaimed from the start. When his work—a refinement of that initially created by his collaborator Niépce—was presented in a lecture at the French Academy of Sciences on Jan. 7, 1839, it caused a sensation. "From radio-painting to dead" artist Paul Delaroche declared. The 79-page annual that Daguerre published soon afterward, detailing his process, sold out in days. Within a few months, it had gone through 20 editions in French and appeared at translation from New York City to Saint Petersburg in Russia. The French Chamber of Deputies showered honors upon him, and King Louis Philippe awarded him a lifetime pension. The very name was immortalized in the "daguerre-

type," the polished-metal formulation of modern paper photographs and color transparencies. And the apparatus he devised and manufactured for taking daguerreotypes, a wooden box with a ground-glass lens, made him wealthy. Sold in optician's shops, each model was engraved with a serial number and signed by the inventor.

It is precisely because of Daguerre that the world is celebrating the 150th anniversary of photography this year. That is because the Frenchman not only invented his own discoveries in 1839, he also judged his chief rival too slow in the same year. The English inventor Fox Talbot, spurred by Daguerre's tumultuous success at the French academy, hurriedly announced the results of his own pioneering labors in photography. On Jan. 25, 1839, he displayed samples of what he called his "photogenic drawing" at London's Royal Institution. On the last day of the same month, he read a paper to the Royal Society that described a process for capturing images on sensitized paper. He eventually dubbed those pictures "calotypes." He obviously dubbed those pictures "calotypes."

There was no similarity between the daguerreotype and the calotype. The Frenchman's images



JACQUES-HENRI LARTIGUE

Table in the New Restaurant of Edouard Boissiere, Cap d'Antibes (1900)
A painter by profession, Lartigue is also known for his intimate snapshots and portraits—many of them in delicate, evocative colors—of his family and friends—in the childhood of the century.

IRVING PENN

Balloon Still Life (1951)
One of America's most imaginative photographers, Penn is known for his variety of styles. This cool and whimsical arrangement illustrates many of his skills: the borders on balloons and the delicate, scintillating textures of his colors and composition.



THE LONDON MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND CONTEMPORARY DESIGN

were starkly clear, a delicate silver grey that gradually oxidized into purplish brown. The Englishmen's were tiny, faded and blurred, the colors of slate. What's more, the processes for producing each were totally different. Daguerre manufactured a single unique metal plate upon which the image was reversed while Fox Talbot created what was essentially a paper negative. At first glance, it seemed to be no contest. Even the English astronomer Sir John Herschel, who named Fox Talbot's invention "photography" (from the Greek words for "light" and "writing") and who also applied the words "positive" and "negative" to the principal elements of the process, favored the French product.

For Talbot's invention, however, did possess one advantage. His calotype negatives were capable of producing any number of positive copies. The daguerreotype could not be duplicated. In the end, Fox Talbot's unique-copy technique provided a benefit that would prove to be critical: his negative-positive system is the basis of modern photography. The daguerreotype is extinct; it passed into history a mere 20 years after it had appeared, with both honor, to the world.

The story was no different when Daguerre invented all. Daguerreotypes swept the world. Travel photography began at the first year of

Daguerre's invention as enterprising publishers quickly saw the profit in turning the population of Europe and North America into amateur tourists. It was the beginning of photojournalism. Daguerreotypes still exist that document the 1842 fire that swept Hamburg, the 1844 Cimbrian-Potestant riots in Philadelphia and the 1848 Mexican-American war. It was also when portrait photography began. The first daguerreotype parlor opened in New York City in 1849, the first in London in 1851. In 1857, 3,000 cameras and 380,000 photographs were sold in that alone. The prices charged as much as \$5—then a massive sum—for a portrait. And their subjects had to endure some considerable torture as well. They were required to sit absolutely still for as long as 30 minutes, often in bright sunlight, faces coated in white powder.

Almost all of the traits that would come to characterize photography were established when Daguerre's invention was born: the first microscopic picture of the moon, the first macroscopic image of blood cells. Even some of the more nester aspects of the medium developed. Photography took on a whole-new dimension. So did the venerable art of influence. It was one of Daguerre's old cronies who manipulated what is probably the first-ever propaganda pic-



BERENICE ABBOTT

BERENICE ABBOTT

*Tin Trailing Tin Shop, Otoño
Abbott became a highly regarded
photographer of Place celebrities
In the 1930s, she chronicled industrial
street scenes in New York City*



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COVER

tans. Happily, Bayard, in despair at being forced to live in the great out-of-shade, took a picture of himself posed as a corpse.

The changes that have revolutionized photography at 150 years are generally a matter of degree. Bayard's process slipped from the scene, replaced by Fox Talbot's. Glass have been unaccompanied technological advances (page 50). Daguerre's 110 pounds of equipment have been reduced to a few ounces. Along the way, George Eastman's Kodak company democratized the medium in 1888; the American Speed Graphic put it in the newspapers in 1912; the German Leica A took it to war in 1945 and the classic Japanese Nikon F kept it there, hegemonic in 1958. But despite all of the gains, the principal elements have remained the same. Pictures continue to be taken by a lens with a glass eye. As Marvin Moore, a Helios photographer, put it: "String images remains string images, and technology is irrelevant to the truth. Berlese has been dead for years, but in artistic terms he is up to date."

Much the same can be said about the way photographs are taken. Alternatives in technique and approach have had photography move distance from the pictorial essays of the late 18th century. The early-20th-century Modernists rejected photographing from the moods of the painted rich. Such geniuses as Alfred Stieglitz and Paul Strand chose to portray the world as it was, an unselfconscious sometimes brutal place. Their inspired generation, at social milestones, a low rising from the Civil War to the Cuban Missile Crisis, from the entry to the Vietnam War, among other enterprises, with such graphic results. They were such men as Larry Burrows, Don McCullin and Philip Jones Griffiths. Some of them paid handsomely for their efforts. Burrows was killed while on assignment in Vietnam, as were 44 other journalists who monitored that war.

In the 1970s, the medium began to move away from documentary realism and vented across the field-defended border into art. The school of so-called Postmodern photographers has taken no constituting its own images much the way a painter does. Among the young, a particular, it maintains a potent influence. "Photography is a loaded medium that is extremely powerful," said Maureen Connolly, a photography student at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in Halifax. "We know that photographs do not tell the truth. They always have a bias."

That view is now, in line with Postmodern thinking about the essence of the medium. For the moment, it is a minority opinion, but it is an example of the wide range of statements that photography is still capable of evoking. There are others, some of which are particularly elusive, to



JOE ROSENTHAL

Flag-Raising on Iwo Jima (1945). After one of the most vicious battles of the Pacific war, U.S. marines raised the American flag on top of Mount Suribachi. Joe Rosenthal's record of that dramatic event became the most widely reproduced photograph of its time.



BOB LANDRY

Rita Hayworth (1946). In another aspect of the war, pin-up beauties morale-boosting efforts. This memorable favorite appeared in Life.

an immigrant society like Canada's. "For many families, photographs are often the only artifacts to survive the passage through exile, immigration and the perils." Canadian historian Michael Ignatieff wrote in his 1987 award-winning *Family Secrets*. The *Atlantic Allow*: "In a secular culture, they are the only household icons—the only objects that perform the religious function of connecting the living to the dead and of locating the identity of the living in time." That is my opinion that Lynn Shapka, a Mongolian refugee who lives in Calgary, seems to share. "I left my past with my photos," she declared. "Now I need to start all over again." At the same time, that new beginning

also involves photography. "One of my first purchases here was a \$17 camera," she said. "I wanted to fix my daughter's development; her personality, as she grew, in pictures."

For much of the world, photography has become as familiar as an old pair of sturdy shoes—and just as necessary. "The camera is an essential part of life," said Oliver Dawson, a former professional photographer who has returned to Berwick, N.B. "It's something everybody can do. People go on trips and they bring back mementos—of that son in Bermuda, or whatever." For many, photography is even more than that. Anthony Kyle is a retired active pilot



BOB JACKSON

Witnesses saw it on their TV but the record that lingers in the mind is this still photo—the graphic image of Jack Ruby shooting Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, in the basement of the Dallas police building on Nov. 24, 1963.



BORIS SPREMO

Pierre Trudeau sitting into his office after his election victory on Feb. 20, 1988, found time for some fun and games before returning to work



CHARLES MOORE

The civil rights movement of the 1960s produced some of the most provocative and heart-wrenching photographs of the decade. This violent incident occurred on May 17, 1963, in Birmingham, Ala., after Sheriff Eugene (Bull) Connor ordered an attack on peace marchers.

who lives in Montreal. He said he is glad that he can now devote himself full time to making pictures. "It's an obsession with me," he said. "I will do whatever and risk almost two things—flying and photography." According to Jean Corot, who runs a commercial fine art photo gallery in Toronto, photography's allure is based on the fact that it is "a democratic medium—democratic." Added Corot, "It crosses all boundaries. It describes the human condition and it speaks to people in a very direct way. As the world gets smaller that is very important." Richard Gobius, director of the Nickle Arts Museum at the University of Calgary, has another view. "People are not fragile," said he. "In fact . . ."

Some would dispute that opinion. Anthropologist Edward Carpenter of New York City's Rock Foundation credits photography and the media, particularly news media, with helping to incite violence before, but also during, outbreaks of any size, such as rioting or terrorism. When he showed them pictures of the massacre in Tlatelolco, Mexico, "suddenly they could see the mechanics, and when you say mechanics for the first time, it's very frightening. You think your mind is outside of you, like your shadow. They would cover their mouths in self-conciousness. Mouths and speech are the self, the source of

strength and identity and they wanted to prevent the self from escaping. They would snap one fast in fear and turn away in embarrassment." For his part, Avi Soffer, an orthopaedic professor at the University of Montreal, experienced something similar—although never life-threatening—when he tried to film the Davidoff people of Ethiopia. "They scared it," he said. "They thought it was threatening. They were afraid that the cameras might capture their souls, and that the owner of the picture would also be able to control their souls. Their reaction was brutal. They became very violent and we had to abandon it."

It is not only primitives who fear photography. The medium is powerful and the old prove it through. They are especially when it has to be treated with circumspection. Although the owners of New Guinea's ancient stone light posts may have been primitives, George Orwell was in no doubt that significantly increases the distance. "We do not stick pins in pictures to kill people here," he said. "but we can literally kill someone by sticking their eyes in a separate context in a newspaper." There are more who understand the source of that power better than photographers themselves, which may be one of the reasons why many of them are so reluctant when their pic-



Ready to roll for another 150 years.



Larry Burrows/International Press Photo Agency

LARRY BURROWS

One of the greatest combat photographers of all time took this horrifying 1968 picture of a wounded soldier tracking out to help a fallen comrade.

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tates over Henri Cartier-Bresson. He says that he hates it to the point where he has physically attacked a photographer who was about to take his picture.

Sometimes the photographers are more subtle, so as advertising. Some industry observers have noted a new trend in advertising photography that appears to some but which others find vaguely disturbing. "The products are hidden, or out of focus, or not even appearing in the photographs," said Anthony James, art director of Pulse magazine. "They contain a certain amount of information about the product, but the mood and the image created are what is really important." The mood is frequently erotic; one advertising photograph for women's lingerie portrays nothing but a naked woman's leg upon a bed. "This testifies to photography's power that, while technically a visual phenomenon, it still manages to arouse other

sensations." Fred Bird understands the phenomenon well. He is a Toronto-based photographer specializing in advertising food advertisers. "Fred Bird," Bird says, "treats all the senses—it is taste. And the hardest thing is to touch all of those senses in a photo, so you can hear the taste inside."

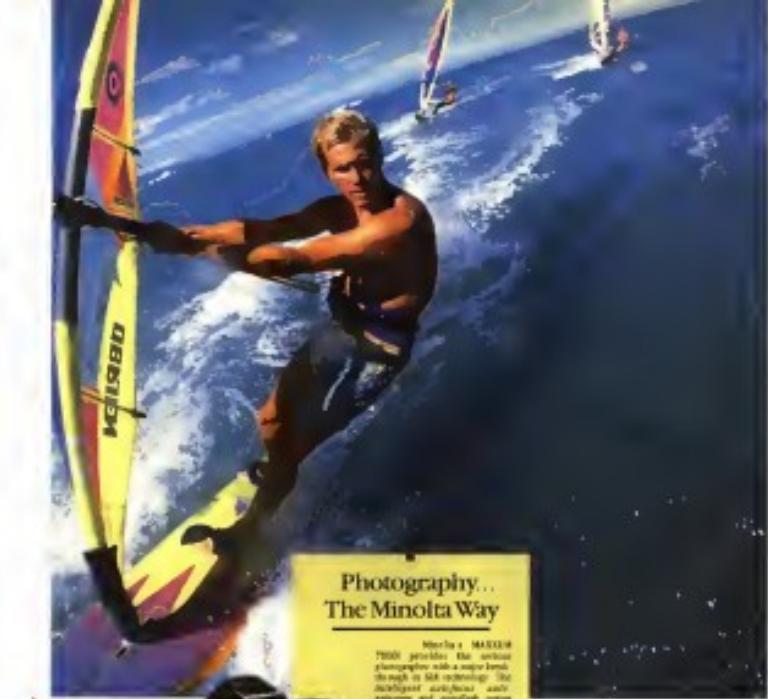
That is precisely what a photograph is capable of accomplishing. If the head holding the camera is behind the lens in space, a photograph can make human taste. It can hear a laugh, touch a tear, summon memory. A century and a half after Louis Daguerre seized the light, the image is still there.

BARRY CAME with ZOIL QUDSIY in *Toronto*; **JOHN MORSE** in *Gatineau*; **ANNE STACEY** in *Toronto*; **DAVID JELLINE** in *Ottawa*; **DAVE BURKE** in *Moscow* and **GLEN ALLEN** in *Chicago*



WILLIAM ANDERS

Earthrise (1968). Astronaut Anders, who was circling the moon in Apollo 8, put the world in a stunning new perspective from the cold darkness of space.



Photography... The Minolta Way



Minolta's MAXXUM 7000 provides the serious photographer with a single-lens reflex camera through its 35mm SLR system. The intelligent auto-focus, multi-exposure and multiple exposure systems deliver a level of performance that is as unique as the camera itself. Both creative and technical control is in your hands.

The MAXXUM 7000 is a multiple exposure system that preserves the spirit and beauty of a new dimension in photography. It is a camera controlled in the viewfinder. The 7000's intelligent auto-focus system takes control of lighting by automatically compensating for foreground and background light rays to yield color accuracy, and flash pictures are made easy with the MAXXUM 7000's built-in flashguide system.

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'KARSH OF OTTAWA'

A MASTER'S PORTRAITS OF GREATNESS

Photographer Yousuf Karsh's greatest wisdom is Ottawa's Citrus Laurier Hotel, red in an East Side New York City limestone made a world that no longer exists. The ghosts of heroes and statesmen and noble causes live there. Crisp, dry, naturally lit photographs images of the greatest men photographed—Charles de Gaulle, Hemingway, Helen Keller, the British Royal Family—still stand tall down from the walls. Karsh has seen photographic film come and go in the 55 years since he emigrated to Canada from his native Armenia to take up portraiture. Many critics have addressed the art of photography and its evolution. But another Karsh is the critic who still needs to be "karshed" by the way wisdom seems to have been lost in time.

At 86, into his 85th year, Black's American icon of 26 years, Elizabeth Taylor, is still celebrated—and Karsh is still celebrated—again. Last month, he organized a viewing of his work in India and in time, in a studio, New York City baptizer where Senator Edward Rockefeler presented him with the Associated Society gold medal. The society devoted to educating U.S. citizens about western hemisphere affairs, had only presented the medal once before—in former Canadian ambassador to Iran Kenneth Taylor, who sneaked an American national out of that country in 1980. Next month, Karsh will receive the Creative Edge Award, sponsored by Time Inc., for excellence in the arts that outcry. Five others have already received the award, including dancer Rudolf Nureyev and playwright Arthur Miller. Those last two awards in Karsh's portfolio others include: 25 honorary degrees, the Canada Council Medal (1982) and the service medal of the Order of Canada (1987).

Another celebration is scheduled to begin June 29 at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa with a 380-photograph Karsh retrospective. As well as his portraits of presidents, the show also includes relatively unknown subjects—a New Mexico em-



Karsh's Audrey Hepburn (1956); the movie became a verb



Karsh at 80: noble causes

phoned. I often use small cameras and outside light. My studio is wherever I take my camera around the world. I never set out before hand to capture anything. I allow my brain to function normally and I listen to my subjects, allowing their character to emerge."

Karsh does, however, encourage that emergence. He has most photographed, of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1941, to scratch a copy from the watermarks, lips, saying, "Karsh can see." The immortal bulldog glasses appeared on the cover of Life magazine and launched Karsh's career. He's a self-portrait of Canadian Olympic champion skater Karen Magnussen. Karsh has also directed his skillful camera by providing an exaggerated degree of depth in which the model vanishes. In perspective, for a portrait of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, taken in Tolozany, Bulgaria, Karsh put himself close by giving him a copy of a recently discovered Gorbachev's diary. Late before Bryan Adams sang, Karsh, although a lover of classical music, spent several hours listening to cassette of the rocker's "He was a delightful young man," said Karsh, who is travelling to discuss any subject whom he did not like.

Having captured most of the great figures of the century, Karsh said that he has an intent of retiring. He still hopes to photograph Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. He says that one of his main photographic requests is never having had the chance to take a portrait of the founder of the People's Republic of China, Mao Tse-tung. Meanwhile, the Karshes live comfortably in Ottawa's management—they sold their "Magic Wings" property west Ottawa last year for \$1.6 million—and Karsh and Eunice spend most of their time traveling, strolling shores and photographing the famous and not-so-famous. Business is still brisk. "They all think I'm going broke," he said of his clients, "so they had better hurry up and get me while I'm still around." The 340,000 Karsh negatives and prints in the National Archives will ensure that, like the ghostian literature, will not be soon forgotten.

RIC DOLPHIN with LISA RAY DODSON
PHOTOGRAPH BY KARSH



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PHOTOGRAPHY'S MARCH OF TIME

CAMERAS ARE RACING TO THE FUTURE

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ing. George Eastman, founder of the Kodak Co. in Rochester, N.Y., introduced the mass-produced camera for his customers in 1888, his advertising slogan: "You push the button, we do the rest."

The Kodak camera was a leather-covered wonder box with a four-blades lens and a shutter release capable of producing only the same basic black-and-white photographs.

The one hundred and 300 models, then named the whole range, were Kodak's primary photographic laboratories—with leather, \$16—and received the processed snapshots together with the loaded-camera about a month later. Largely because of Eastman's ingenuity, photographic became a form of expression and a medium of record for anyone who could afford it. Now, about 80 per cent of people in the developed world own a camera. Yet, while the principle of a box with a lens and a bellows-camera, 107 years of technological advancement have made modern cameras sophisticated tools, which, in the words of a current Nikon brochure, are "tailored to what you need, how you think."

In the modern world of electronic flash, automatic focus, high-speed color film, infrared sensors and computerized light metering, Eastman's quest for a simple-to-use device remains the ultimate goal of the amateur-directed photography industry. And in the past decade, progress in technology—including the introduction of video cameras that take still pictures and store them on computer disks—has brought the camera to a level at which the push of a button by even the most technologically untrained person can produce a photograph of professional quality, though not necessarily of artistic merit.

"Technologically, cameras have probably come as far as they can," said Donald Long, publisher and editor of Toronto-based *PhotoLife*, a magazine

"from this point on, very changes will be more a matter of degree."

Nikon's top-of-the-line F4, which went into service in January for \$2,660 last December, contains some of the most advanced technology. The high-end camera features three lenses or macroconverters and 200 focusing area elements. The system can perhaps make marvels in adjusting the exposure according



Fame-of-the-century amateurs: the Kodak slogan was 'You push the button; we do the rest'

the intensity of light at different segments of the image, as well as anticipating where a moving object will be and focusing—in the split second between when the photographer presses the shutter button and when the shutter opens. An optical flash unit can send out near-infrared beams of light, directing one of the camera's computers to set the focus—again at complete darkness. A built-in high-speed motor drive automatically advances the film at varying speeds up to a maximum of 5.7 frames per second.

Progress such as the F4 is geared to the professional and belongs to a type known as single-lens reflex (SLR). Invented by the Germans in the 1930s and perfected by the Japanese in the 1970s, SLR's employ a system of prisms and mirrors that enables the photographer to see through the viewfinder exactly what the lens sees.

New hobbyist photographers who want to capture lots of images of a family holiday are interested in an much simpler part. By far the most popular is the point-and-shoot camera, in which the viewfinder, operating independently of the lens, approximates what will eventually appear in the photograph. Of the 4.4 million Japanese cameras imported into North America in 1987, only 18 per cent were SLRs, most of the others were single-lens, compact or "box-type" cameras.

Coring from \$399 to \$420, compact—roughly half the size of an SLR—have in the past five years become almost Kodak. Most operate on point-and-shoot infrared batteries, which last for as many as 30 rolls of film, and include such standard features as automatic flash and, this advance, built-in flash. The feature不忘ably at low light and so-called red-eye, which allows subjects to render a

canic advances in the future will take place in the area of film technology. Film quality is measured in a unit called a detective quantum efficiency (dqef) level; a 100-per cent dqef means that the film can record a perfect image even in complete darkness. Although still a long way from such perfection, the Dqef level of the best film has risen to 95 per cent from three per cent in the past two years alone. Chemists have achieved that advance by increasing the light-sensitive silver-halide crystals

in cameras, manufacturers have also been improving the color and definition quality of the medium-speed films in an effort to create a so-called universal film for the growing needs of point-and-shoot camera users, who represent two-thirds of all amateur film buyers.

For its part, in two months, Fuji Photo Film Canada Inc. plans to launch its 100 Dqef film, which uses a fourth layer of emulsion with so-called inhibitors to reduce the greening of skin



Shopping for the latest equipment: point-and-shoot, compact and "shot-proof"

that market as many as 10 billion in one sport such as film. In 1982, scientists at Kodak's laboratory in Rochester managed to change the shape of the crystals from pointed to round. This made them more efficient collectors of light. Soil Crofting Rover, vice-president and general manager of Kodak Canada Inc.'s photographic products group, "removes the confusion from buying film because it is the right film in bright light, in low light or indoors with a flash."

For all the advances, cameras may be overtaken by the video-camera, or vice versa. Using digital electronics pioneered by Japan's Sony Corp. in 1981, video does not use film instead, electronic images, similar to those of video cameras, are stored on a two-inch cassette disk. No-developing is required, and the images can be transmitted instantly via television screens or printed on specially sensitive paper. Because they can be transmitted by phone line, these images can be transferred by phone line. One can then perhaps make a movie from yet another film—say, *Cambodian*. They'll press the button, the customer will dial the next.

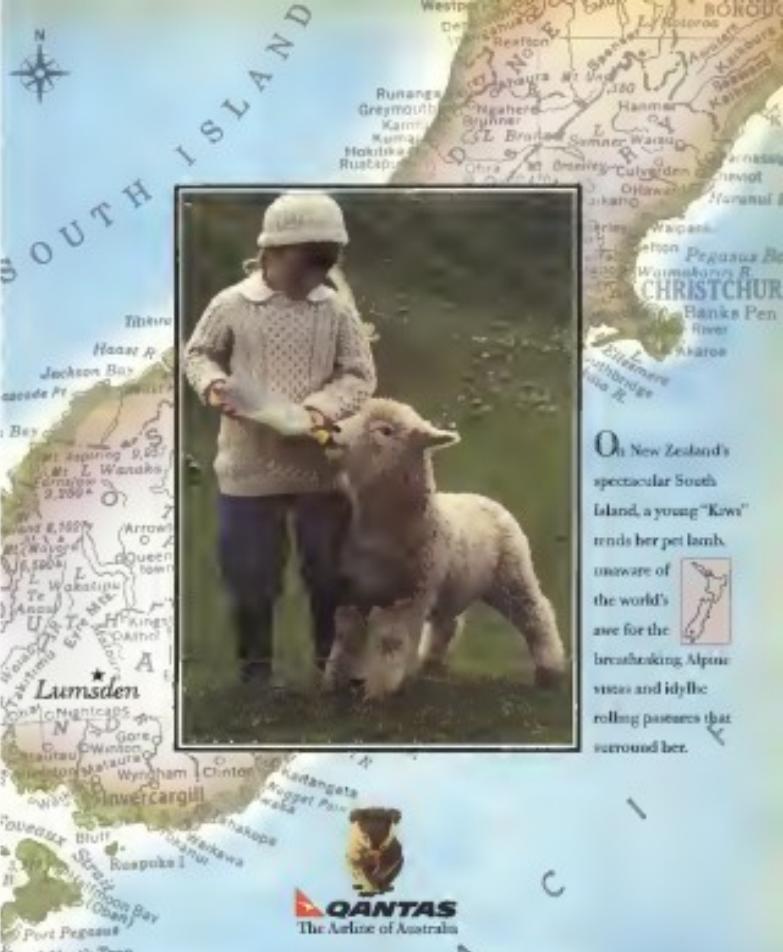
RIC DOLPHIN and JOHN HOPPEL in Tokyo

and Casio's Zapper discs will go on sale in Canada later this year.

But more experts say that video does not pose an immediate threat to conventional cameras. For one thing, the cameras above sell cost about \$1,650. For another, the picture quality as seen on video looks like a stopped frame of a video cassette recording and is printed discs it is not really realistic. But in further technological advances—including new high-definition televisions and better laser printers—improve the image quality industry observers say that the market will increase and that the prices will go down. Said Masao Shioda, a member of the Sony engineering team in Tokyo that developed the Macro: "There is a very large market for instant photographs, especially among the younger generation." He added, "In Japan, the trend is to take pictures at parties and gatherings and pass them around later—and store them in albums but throw them away." For his part, Tatsuo Itohara, assistant international sales manager for Nikon Corp., also in Tokyo, predicted that high-resolution arc technology will take 10 years to rival the old. "One day," he said, "you will be able to take your floppy disk to a processor at the photo development shop, as in a five-cent coin and get prints in a couple of minutes."

On the electronic advances of photography become less expensive and more refined, the amateur photographer's quest for the perfect image will clearly become more rewarding. The compensation of images enables the stored information to be electronically enhanced and improved after the picture has been taken. That process has already been used in such media as *Dear and The Last Standig*, as well as in TV station identification graphics and commercials. In a recent commercial, Léon-Gabber Light and Motion Corp., a Toronto specialty-lights company used computer-controlled photography to create the highly realistic illusion of an ocean liner sailing along a river at night with its masts casting the people below. In reality, the ship was a foot-long model—and technicians added the shimmer by a process of electronic composition.

Currently such wizardry is far beyond the reach of the everyday photographer: the Lotus-Quasar commercial cost \$600,000. But digital images and home computers will be able to take over an off-the-shelf picture and add a few adjustments on the keyboard under the subject's control. Video technology promises and history tells us that most people's imagination. Said Charles Powell of Color Systems Technology in Los Angeles: "One of the things I saw in store for the year 2001 is that people will gradually start to print cameras and encapsulate their very own movies on home computers. You may be able to take Clark Gable and put him into a film with Cher, then perhaps make a movie from yet another film—say, *Cambodian*." They'll press the button, the customer will dial the next.



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Pons (left) and Fleischmann (center) explain experiment cheap energy

ENERGY

Ferment in a jar

Two chemists cause a scientific uproar

EVER since an American chemist and his British colleague shattered the scientific world last month by announcing that they had produced nuclear fusion at room temperature in a simple glass jar, scientists around the globe have been divided over the findings, which some experts regard as scientifically impossible. At the same time, researchers in scores of laboratories set out to see if they could duplicate the surprisingly simple process described by Stanley Pons of the University of Utah and Martin Fleischmann of England's Southampton University. Last week, scientists working independently in three laboratories—the United States, in the Soviet Union and in Canada—reported that they had achieved results similar to those of Pons and Fleischmann. The findings strengthened the possibility that the newly discovered process may afford a simple way of creating nuclear fusion—and one that could some day provide mankind with an almost unlimited source of cheap energy.

Still, many scientists expressed skepticism about the controversial experiment reported by Pons and Fleischmann, who said that they produced nuclear fusion by passing an electrical charge between two electrodes immersed in heavy water (heavy water is a liquid containing deuterium, a heavy form of hydrogen that is found in ordinary water.) Charles Munson, a chemist at Texas A&M University, 160 km north of Houston, said that his laboratory

partially confirmed the Pons-Fleischmann experiment. But Munson expressed doubt that the process actually involved fusion, which occurs when the nuclei of two atoms lose, causing a massive outpouring of energy. Said Munson: "We have not ruled out the possibility that this is a chemical reaction."

For his part, Seiko Deguchi, president of Electro-Optical Manufacturing Co., a Tokyo-based high technology engineering firm, told *Maclean's* that he and fellow researcher Junzo Jacobs had achieved startling results based on the Pons-Fleischmann process and have developed a different electrochemical fusion system. He added that he and his partners have applied to the Japanese government for patents on the modified procedure. Declared Deguchi: "We are getting a lot of energy—and we can control



Deguchi's modified process

it."

Support for the controversial Utah experiment built up gradually after Pons and Fleischmann called a news conference on March 23 in Salt Lake City to announce their findings. As evidence that the process really was fusion, the two scientists reported that their experiment produced fusion rates as much energy as was

needed to sustain it. Eight days after their announcement, Steven Jones, a physicist at Brigham Young University in Idaho announced in New York City that he had produced fusion at that rate. Last week, two days after the scientists at Texas A&M announced their initial success with the Pons-Fleischmann experiment, Stanislaw Pons, Fleischmann's research director at the University of Missouri, had also replicated their results in a series of 20 experiments. In a retrospective tribute to Pons, chairman of the chemistry department at the University of Utah, many of the T-4000 chemists attending a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Dallas last week cheered off the *Maclean's* reporter gone amateur status of his experiment.

Despite the growing support for the Utah experiment, some scientists said that they remained dubious about the method involved in an eight-page description of the experiment—which calculated along the scientific community, on fly-by-night machines—the two electrodes and that an electrical charge passed between a platinum wire and a palladium rod caused the deuterium atoms in the heavy water to pack tightly together in the palladium that there each fused, producing heat. Bill James Preston, an experimental physicist at the University of Toronto, for one, said that aspects of the apparatus yet to be revealed by Pons and Fleischmann "would fit in an underground lab," adding, "I can't conclude that they have done anything very reliable."

The intriguing possibility remained that if the Pons-Fleischmann results are eventually confirmed, their discovery could lead to a turning point in the human race's ability to harness nuclear energy. Conventional nuclear power is produced by splitting atomic nuclei by the process of fission, which is expensive and potentially dangerous because it creates hazardous radiation. By contrast, scientists say that fusion could be accompanied by only small amounts of radiation. Until recently, scientists had struggled to achieve fusion in huge reactors known as Tokamaks, that heat plasma to temperatures of nearly 300 million degrees Celsius.

Meanwhile, some scientists said that even if the Pons-Fleischmann process turned out to involve fusion, its practical applications could be limited. Said Munson: "The staggering problem of harnessing fusion energy would be gigantic." Other scientists said that, at the least, it could serve a valuable purpose in providing new systems of research. Said Daniel Ryan, a physicist at Montreal's McGill University: "Occasionally, you need some crazy, off-the-wall idea to spark something." Whatever the outcome of the new controversy, the two scientists clearly have already done that.

ANNE STEINCY with DAVID BONKZE in Atlanta and WILLIAM LORTIMER in Washington

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JUSTICE

Disorder in the court

More and more judges behave erratically

A mounted officer has demanded his former judge's head after a year and threatened to kill her. A year ago, 15 pleaded guilty at a Winnipeg court but month-to-months of assault and possession of a deadly weapon (a loaded shotgun). Provincial court Judge Frieda Allen sentenced Tsvetanov to ten years' supermaximum. Many lawyers and those they were informed that Tsvetanov's sentence was so light—and also by a comment that Allen made in Toronto as he sentenced him: "Somebody once said to me, 'Marie—can't live with them, can't live without them.' From 60-something years of experience there isn't anyone worth the trouble you've caused yourself," said the judge, who once ordered police to search himself as a result of the remarks.

The controversy was not an isolated incident. The actions of another Manitoba judge were questioned last week after he appeared to suggest that men might sometimes be justified in stopping women. Manitoba's attorney general, James McCrae, asked the Manitoba Judicial Council to review remarks made at February by Justice Peter Peters, a provincial court judge in Dauphin. During a case involving a man who pleaded guilty to striking his wife, Peters speculated about how men could understand their wife and declared: "Sometimes a slap in the face is all she needs." That and other incidents in Quebec and Ontario in recent months have led some critics to suggest that an increasingly heavy case load may be causing Canada's justice system to break down.

"The system," said Earl Levy, president of the Ontario Criminal Lawyers' Association, "is bursting at the

seams. Despite the increasingly heavy demands on their time, judges in the province's lower courts—who handle more than 80 per cent of the country's legal cases—rarely have the luxury of taking time to consider their decisions."

Lawyers have focused attention on the culture of provincial court judges—who provide at one of the lowest ranks in the Canadian judicial ladder—and the increasingly heavy work loads that tend to force them to carry. Currently, a total of about 1,800 provincial and territorial court judges, who are nominated over their appointments to political influence, work at 10 provinces and in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. But legal experts, including Ontario's chief justice, William Heydorn, say that the number of judges in many parts of the country needs to be increased. Indeed, in a report released in January, Heydorn said that most areas of Ontario, including Sudbury, had been set up to 14 months in the future. "The only way to solve the problem," wrote Heydorn, "is by the appointment of additional judges."

As well, a growing crime rate and new

laws that affect the quality of their work overall.

Meanwhile, what some critics say are the unbridled activities of some provincial court judges have come to light to improve the image of the bench. Women's organizations in particular have expressed concern by attacking certain judges of sexual behavior. In February, Marilyn McLennan, a 14-year-old spectator in a Toronto court, was trying to leave the courtroom quietly at one point when a provincial court Judge William Ross ordered McLennan taken into custody. McLennan was subsequently put into a holding cell, where she was strip-searched. Noting that she had described the court, Ross refused to release McLennan until she made a formal apology in court. McLennan did so and was released.



These complex new laws are increasing the pressures on Canadian judges.

measures. Despite the increasingly heavy demands on their time, judges in the province's lower courts—who handle more than 80 per cent of the country's legal cases—rarely have the luxury of taking time to consider their decisions.

Justice Peter Peters, a December, Quebec Superior Court Judge from Gaspé, and 60-year-old defense lawyer Danielle Roy with courage of mind for allegedly "using her charms" to attract men during a murder trial. Among other things, Gravelle charged that he did not like the way Roy had ruled his eyes and smiled at jury members.

A wide-ranging indictment of judicial malfeasance followed. In a meeting last month, it reported to the Ontario National Association of Women and the Law, a group of lawyers who are interested in legal issues affecting women, which declared that many decisions by male judges reflected discriminatory attitudes



laws toward women. The report alleged that women often do not receive enough support money in maintenance and custody cases and that Canadian judges tend to undervalue the income-earning capacity of women in awarding damages to them in personal injury cases. Mrs. Brown, a lawyer from Guelph, Ont., who wrote the report, said that judges are a product of Canadian society, which "has an merit-oriented system that leaves middle-class families to muddle along."

In Manitoba, the behavior of judges has been criticized by witnesses before Manitoba's Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People. In February, during hearings at the Peter Lougheed, 140 km north of Winnipeg, local Chief Louis Stevenson told the committee's investigators that then-provincial court Judge Robert Trudell once stopped into the wash while changing into his robes at a circuit court hearing a assault trial. Stevenson and chief that he did not think Trudell would have done that in a courtroom filled with white people.

Members of the Grand Rapids band testified that Trudell often appeared to be uninterested while presiding over court sessions in northern Manitoba. (Trudell retired from the bench on March 26, 1986, before entering a guilty plea and receiving a two-year suspended sentence for obstructing justice in connection with a traffic ticket-flogging scandal left unpaid in Wengay last year.)

Some legal experts say that part of the problem with Canada's lower-court judges lies with the legal profession's adherence to silence when dealing with its own members. Most provinces have a judicial council with the power to investigate judges and recommend appropriate measures when the actions of judges are questionable. But hearings are traditionally held behind closed doors—and critics say that councils are usually reluctant to discipline judges. As well, some lawyers say that their colleagues are often reluctant to bring complaints against judges. "What's going to complaint?" said Vancouver attorney and lawyer Harry Reiter, who is a member of the British Columbia Judicial Council. "The law is in front of the tree? That's one of the weaknesses of the system."

Other critics say that problems involving provincial court judges are the result of funds mental flaws in Canada's judicial system. A

1986 report by former Ontario Supreme Court chief justice James McRae was highly critical of the quality of justice dispensed by the province's lower courts—and he blamed political patronage for the appointment of some mediocre lawyers to the provincial courts. "There isn't," said Peter Russell, a University of Toronto professor of political science who is a leading expert on the Canadian judiciary, "anybody really hasn't improved very much in many provinces...the first criticism is that the political party has political connections to the party in power." The result is you don't get the best people."

In the second issue, some of the province's best-known lawyers, including Justice David L. Scott, the former Ontario chief justice, and Justice Ian Scott, a former Ontario chief justice, have urged the provincial government to decentralize the provincial court system. Scott's office says they have begun major restructuring to decentralize the provincial court system. Pilot projects are also under way to find ways of reducing delays in the courts. At the same time, Scott last year established a nine-member advisory committee that will make recommendations for judicial appointments and will include six consumers. When Scott announced the committee in December, he said the six-consumer committee would "do a great deal to enhance user participation and ensure continued protection of judicial independence or preeminence in judgments to the judiciary."

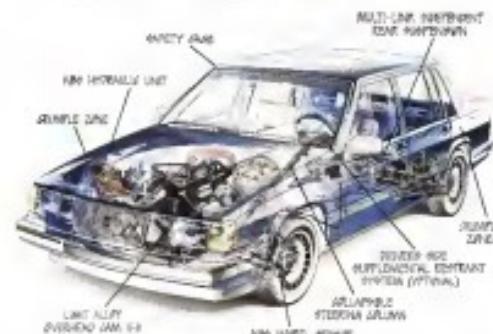
For his part, Levy says that, problems in provincial courts will only become more acute unless governments hire more judges, raise their salaries—which ranged from about \$75,000 to \$100,000—and arm them with salaries every five years to allow them to concentrate on the practice of their work. As well, said Levy, provincial court judges should have more time to pursue their interests as prosecutors and defense lawyers bring forward complex arguments flowing from the seven-year-old Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

While the provinces grapple with the problems of an evidently overburdened judicial system, there are clear signs that advances may be waiting for the judges who fail to uphold the dignity of their offices. After Judge Allen handed Tassan his judgment last month, the office of Manitoba Attorney General McCrae launched an appeal of the sentence—to be heard on May 30—and McCrae invited the province's judicial council to review Allen's remarks. For his part, Tassan's former girlfriend, Dennis Thielert, filed her own complaint with the judicial council. Said Thielert of the sentence handed down by Allen: "For a judge who's supposed to protect his constituents—he's upside down as though he's upside down." Asking as strong as it gets, the result is that, here, Canada's lower-court judges are certain to come under increasingly heavy scrutiny.

NOVA UNDERWOOD with DAVID PHILLIPS in Toronto, CLIFFORD DAVIS/Toronto Star
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Women discrimination is built in and reflected in some decisions



Entertainment disguised as news

BY GEORGE BAIN

In 1984, a professor of communication arts and science at New York University, Neil Postman, wrote a book called *Amusing Ourselves to Death: Politics Discussed in the Age of Show Business*. It was not the drab speech path in television that might be unusual—Postman is critical of it, it is the sense that that industry has—for a long time—had a fascination about the dimensions achieved by entertainment news. “I say that the television news show ‘entertains’ but does not ‘inform,’” he writes. “I am saying something far more serious than that we are being deprived of newsness in television. I am saying we are losing our sense of what it means to be well informed.”

These words, but scarcely out loud! Canadian TV’s *The Journal* for April 3, lead them on that day’s *News Special*—a year of an illustration of Postman’s definition of TV news as a “stylized dramatic performance,” complete with theme music, which has nothing to do with news, but a lot to do with dramatic “visible” and “available” principal players Bill Cullen, anchor, and Dennis Radtke, reporter, visuals, there to teach us, not necessarily to make us point.

We open with *The Journal’s* music. As it fades, Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé, seated in the Speaker’s chair in the Senate, is heard: “Canadians want to ensure a secure future for themselves and their families.” Then the Hymn for the coming players. Now comes an anchor (Cullen), who says, dramatically, “Leaders are saying that the Tories mean business this time. There is talk of a radical new Conservative agenda.” But first, *The Journal’s* Dennis Radtke on the stand of nervous anticipation in Ottawa (“There, fortunately—or by the magic of sound tape from *The Journal’s* library—the bells in the Peace Tower cushion sound to assist the transition.”)

Radtke: “It’s been a long, quiet winter in Ottawa without the House in session. But the deep freeze is ending. Ministerial minacades may have some place to go.” (Shot of ministerial, presumably ministerial.)

The Journal has illustrated a definition of TV news as ‘stylized dramatic performance’—more theatre than information

coats are once again doing their best (shots of disheveled men, presumably businesslike, from which dangle briefcases). “And nothing very springlike in Ottawa like a flock of migrating reporters come back to the Hôtel de Ville—wherever journalists congregate.” (Shot of curly boughs, presumably bushes) of reporters, passing something, presumably ministerial.)

Radtke: “... if you really want to know what the next few years are going to be like, forget about the throwaway speech, get ready for the budget. The Conservatives have decided it’s time to get tough.... The word is that the government wants to make a \$5-billion cut in the federal deficit.” There is a suggestion of something fairly representative in that as Radtke adds that the Prime Minister and his deputy, Denis Massebach, have been keeping “what some are calling a search-and-destroy mission.” (i.e., looking for places to cut spending.) We have new, now bad, “leaders” say.

“There is talk,” “they want to,” as well as the undoubted “news,” who presumably are the source of the “newsworthy” information referred to.)

Radtke: “There is a lot of nervousness about what they have found. But Mulroney

remains tight-lipped.” (Shot of Mulroney, tightly wrapped.) Shot of follow of Finance Minister Michael Wilson as office, leaving office, on interview. Radtke: “The big show is coming.” (Shout of applause, ringingly round.) “It’s not going to be an easy one.”

Radtke: “Off the hill is a jangle of office towers filled with lobbyists, consultants and political hangers-on. These offices are letting a message that is loud and clear: ‘Dance yourself for the word.’ This jangle represents the National Anti-Poverty Organization.” (Shot of someone leaving a newspaper.)

Radtke: “Here Schreiber is en route to a garbage meeting with a New Democratic MP. Her experience warns her that, once again, the poor will bear most of the burden of cost-cutting.” Ms. Schreiber says, “I think Mr. Wilson is quite serious about cutting more revenue and cutting expenditures. I don’t know that it’s going to be a great deal worse than it has been in the past.”

Radtke: “When business lobbyist Tom Agius went to work this morning, he was hoping the government would hand him advice to ease the riches.” (Shot of Agius opening his office door, looking curiously at staff.) Sitting on his desk, he says that the deficit should be cut: “That is what the people of Canada need and that’s what I think the government of Canada should give them.”

Radtke: “A block away from Parliament Hill, these importers grumble about cuts. They have spent the last year trying to force department officials and their older senior government sources and they have put together a picture of a tight budget and “significant budget cuts.” The three responses—Michael Vanier of Montreal’s Le Devoir, Don McDonald of the Halifax Chronicle-Herald and James Rignall of the Toronto-based Financial Post—are mostly that.

Tim, remember, is Monday. The news is led by to that day’s third speech. These speeches, there have been plucked just as they happened from a city meeting with nervous anticipation. Not really. For example, the three reporters chronicle “grinding a bite” (severely injured) another (disgusted) McDonald, for example, have never met. They were asked by *The Journal* the previous Thursday, in effect, to perform as actors in a staged mini-drama and were taken to the Brinkster Restaurant on Friday for the shooting. He was Radtke caught in the song, who was caught out to represent a “news” viewpoint—i.e., to play the “TV role” role. Sunday, d’Aoust was cast to be Sir Busness. He was in Brussels when *The Journal* called late the previous week. His secretary made the appointment. He has since disappeared. The journal’s crew was waiting at the door when he arrived Monday morning and found it usually worthwhile to find him opening it.

All this, and the panel sits while *The Journal* item ends—four people ostensibly discussing a large subject, but with no room for anyone to make a coherent argument—or not much, for less the news is depth that is *The Journal’s* supposed assignment. That’s entertainment.

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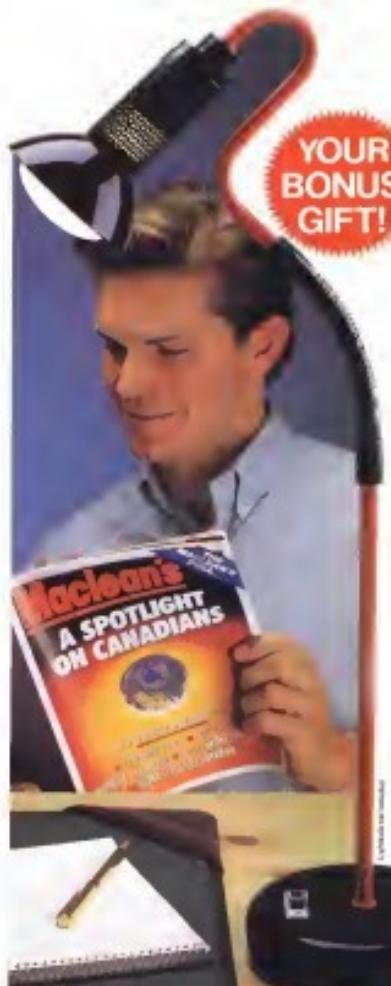
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CRIME

Ritual murder

The police blamed drug smugglers

The four young Texans had decided to spend the spring break from their universities together last month. Driving to the northwesternmost point in Texas, they crossed the border into Matamoros, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande River from Brownsville. Then, on the way back home of about 2 km., one of the four—21-year-old Mark Kilroy—disappeared. Kilroy's friends searched for him for three hours before reporting his disappearance to police on both sides of the border. Finally, last week, Mexican police stumbled on the shocking truth behind Kilroy's disappearance. His dismembered body was one of 15 decapitated in a shallow grave by Mexican police engaged in a massive drug search at a time about 30 km. west of Matamoros. Mexican and American authorities later learned that Kilroy and the other victims were apparently numbered by members of a bizarre religious cult who believed that ritual murders would protect their drug-smuggling activities.

At the scene police arrested four male suspects. Police said that they showed no remorse and that they even laughed in police unearthing the bodies of their victims. Police officials say that the arrested men confessed to killing a total of 14 people and had them cut into pieces. Kilroy was found for 12 hours Sunday being held by a machine gun to his head. Police added that Kilroy's brain and spine were removed and that his legs were cut off at mid-thigh. Bill R. C. Williams, an official of the Cameron County sheriff's office, said that there was no evidence to support earlier reports that the killers had indulged in cannibalism.

For his part, Dan Beck, a U.S. customs agent in Brownsville, and the rural aspects of the tragedy suggested that the cult members might be followers of a form of voodoo attributed to the tribe from their old Cuba. Beck said that the cult members—who had been smuggling up to 1,000 lbs. of marijuana a week across the United States—apparently believed

that the killings put a spell around them that would protect them from bullets and from arrest. Mexican and U.S. police have issued warrants for four others—including a Cuban, Adolfo de Jesus Contreras, whom Rose already identified as their leader, and Santa Maria Alvaro, whom officials described as a college student.



Mexican police site using a form of voodoo from Haiti

Meanwhile, Kilroy's friends and relatives struggled with their grief. James Kilroy, an engineer in San Antonio, Tex., said that he found comfort in knowing that his son—who was a premedical student at the University of Texas in Austin—was not killed immediately. "Obviously there is a lot of concern and fear," said Kilroy, "but if it gives you a chance for reciting prayer... For Kilroy's friends, the mystery of their trip to Matamoros was certain to remain a bitter one. Said Bradley Moore, 20, an engineering student at Texas A&M University near Bryan: "It's hard to imagine what he went through. I'm doing my best to deal with it."

Highway of dreams

A new movie follows a native Indian's quest

In the 1950s, Jay Silverheels, or Ishi, born on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ont., became a TV legend as *The Lone Ranger*. Now, Gary Farmer, an actor known the same reserve, has blazed a refreshingly different trail in Hollywood—guided by native legend. He is the star of a movie titled

the native arts community. In opening in Canadian theaters on April 30 coincides with both the publication of a biography of Cree Chief Billy Diamond by Roy McGregor and *The Toronto* opening of *Dry Lake Dugout Show* to Kapuskasing, a new drama by native playwright Tarcane Highway, with an all-native cast that includes Farmer. "The native con-



Farmer (left) and a Halkomelem Indian chief retrieving magic from the ancestral past

Prison Highway, an enchanting comic fable about two Indians on a trip through the contemporary American West. Farmer portrays Phubert, a spiritual renegade trying to retrace the steps of his ancestral past. Early in the movie, he goes to a polygamist of running cars and influences that they are wild horses. He buys a 1964 Buick Wildcat, runs with rats, its vinyl roof peeling like barkcloth. Having a Protector, his "war pony," he takes a transfund the audience—on to exhilarating ride.

Real movies have been issued for a long time, but *Prison Highway* pushes the license through ardent cinema to a new frontier. Farmer, pugnacious and egomaniacal, is in a terminal film that does for Indian culture what 1977's *Seven* did for Japanese culture. The movie reflects a convergence of creative energies in

mainly in Canada but bornable to us finally in the last five years. Farmer and director French at rehearsals for the play at Theatre Peacock Theatre. "We respect each other and work together very organically."

Prison Highway extrapolates Farmer as a temper and remarkable talent. After the movie opened with United States last month,农夫 can expect greater fanfare, perhaps with rave reviews. The Los Angeles Times called the 35-year-old actor "possibly the most令人印象深刻的 actor in town." And *The Sunday Times* hailed *Prison Highway* as "a native American classic." More, Mr. Farmer? It's showtime. Even more talents have. Farmer's Phubert seems like a survivor from another world, incomparable in trapping exhaustion at face value. A massive man with a lascivious smile, Farmer fills the screen with gentle energy, reflecting a convergence of creative energies in

court—you'd think that a 5-ft. 10-inches and some feathers was a culture."

Buddy is a less-hands-on protagonist assigned by the corporation and police of the white man's world. His powerbase: Phubert is a bit visionary who is physically wedded to other cultures—he is constantly making himself with handshakes and milkshakes and chocolate bars—but he can see beyond it to a world of warring spirits. South African-born film-maker Jonathan Wacks, director of his first feature, makes the most of Farmer's disarming personality. And despite *Prison Highway*'s scenes subtract the story unfolds with such a casual sense of humor that, at the end, an emotional power comes as a surprise—a happy sneak.

Scorpius also seems to have played a role in the making of the movie. The script is based on a 1978 novel by David Heath, a white-

Phubert, he portrays a damaged ancestor who a man that he seems an unprepossessing hero who walks hunched without a struggle. He is childlike, acquiescent and instantly invisible; his face opens to the camera a generous close-up like a flower to sunlight.

The movie itself is far from perfect. Produced for just \$1.5 million by Britain's Head-Music Films, it has some rough edges, some stilted acting from a lot of the minor players and a plot that is about as credible as Phubert's history—or is it hardware? But, ultimately, none of that matters. The movie works by charm and magic, and its imperfections are no more distracting than leather scratches on a carved artifact.

Set on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in Lame Deer, Mont., the story focuses on the relationship between Phubert, the dissident, and Buddy, the straight one. Protrayed by A Martinez, the post-blackfoot star of the two-daytime soap *Santa Barbara*, Buddy is an angry activist, a disillusioned veteran of the now-defunct American Indian Movement. Once, he had council meetings, he vehemently resists a proposal to mine coal on Cheyenne land. Federal agents, continuing to lure him away from native politics, arrest his son in New Mexico on after planting marijuana at her car. Agreeing to come to her aid, Buddy then battles a cult with Phubert at the head of them.

Phubert, however, has a hidden agenda. While Buddy sleeps, he takes a wild-scout-to-ancestored Indians lands in South Dakota. Following a trend of signs from the gods, he picks up another in falcon form. "Every medicine man has a medicine bundle," he tells his compatriots. But Buddy has no patience for the old ways. At a ceremonial dance he says,

"Look at those people, traipsing around in basketball court—if you think that's a lot of hairy heads and noise feathers, it was a culture."

Buddy is a less-hands-on protagonist assigned by the corporation and police of the white man's world. His powerbase: Phubert is a bit visionary who is physically wedded to other cultures—he is constantly making himself with handshakes and milkshakes and chocolate bars—but he can see beyond it to a world of warring spirits. South African-born film-maker Jonathan Wacks, director of his first feature, makes the most of Farmer's disarming personality. And despite *Prison Highway*'s scenes subtract the story unfolds with such a casual sense of humor that, at the end, an emotional power comes as a surprise—a happy sneak.

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American who published it privately as a few hundred Xeroxed copies. It left with the bands of Los Angeles songwriters Jason Beatty and Jose Soto, who are Indian. To give their songs some authenticity, they consult Indians from the native community, including singers and leaders John Timadil, a songwriter known for his rock-poetry recording *oh Gosp*, an blues with Native American guitarists Jessie Ed Davis, who died last year.

Before his death, Deen made a crucial contribution to the film while performing at the Palms Cinema in North Hollywood. Rock stars Bob Dylan, Roger Robertson, Jackson Browne and George Harrison came to watch and ended up singing with the band. The night Deen died—September 27, 1979—Harrison was one of a group of *Blow-Out* film stars who had agreed to perform at a fundraiser that had been held to raise money for a campaign that had been trying to uncover more舞弊 in the rest of a Malibu woods from the Six Nations Band—improvised songs in the round style. "The movie seemed to have a life of its own," says Farmer, who was can stay after one of the film's early screen tests in Theatre Fase Maruella's 1983 production of *Jessica*, a play about the dilemmas of native cultures.

For Farmers' Provisions Highway exists both a personal and a professional breakthrough. The seven week shoot was spent over locations in four states as the fall of 1987. And last night it started on the Laramie River reserve, Farmers' Day with Indians with the Cheyenne, participating in their spiritual ceremonies, shedding their language and songs. "They're a real warrior society," says Farmer. "And they take me in like anything else. I'm headed up to Pueblo for another picture. The country's great, especially on Highway 17." And that is where Farmer says the woman who would become his wife—actress-writer Shirley Steward. "She's from the Polish-finish Italian descent," jokes Farmer, "she's strongish when she's on set. But as Shirley points out, 'We had Pueblo in common.'

More than a year passed before the movies reawoke. Between acting jobs in Los Angeles, Farmer survived by working in a factory making cushioned seats. With *Reefer Madness*'s success, he has received some solid acting offers from Hollywood studios. But for the moment, he has turned down them to perform at "D-Leg Day." Farmer takes a philosophical approach to fame: "We'll have 15 minutes of it, I suppose—and that will pass. I follow from New York. I want to turn it around into positive energy. The love has room for negative attitudes."

Lake Philbert, Tawson is a dynamic speaker to sections of heritage. He talks warmly of his father, a forester who spent years who saw a general atrocity on his reserve before dying at 46 from brain problems. "He was struck by lightning seven years before," recalled the activist, "and it was basically downhill after that." Four days before he died in 1978, Philbert's father bought the family a new white Cadillac. Lake Philbert's war pony, it was perhaps a harbinger of a brighter future — both for his son and his people.



Ward (left) with a member of the New People's Army: trading a debate for

Guerrillas in the mist

A film-maker textures inside a revolution

In the mid-1990s, the country's left-wing guerrillas, who have been fighting the military since the 1970s, signed a peace deal.

Wald, 42, says, "We had to begin again." To rebuild the country's rural wing death squads. Her concern was so dire that, in preparation, even as her 81-year-old mother implored her to leave, she began collecting scraps of metal and plastic from Mendez's steaming garbage dump. With those materials, she built a simple shelter in the Philippines' densest rice fields, where she established a democratic status quo. Showing an impetuous concern for safety, despite the uprising, A *Guard of Leaves Inside the Philippine Revolution* does not encourage its peaceful viewpoint. Wald's sympathies lie with the left-wing opposition to the popular regime of Philippine President Corazon Aquino. But rather than adopting a doctrinaire line, she portrays the dilemma of both the left and right, torn between the need to build a new society and the desire to protect the old.

the guerrilla underground in sensitive detail. Assisted from Shanghai shot over eight months in 1967, *A Month of Living* contains three short stories. One focuses on a guerrilla who has lost his right arm during the final days of the New People's Army battle for the Philippine island of Mindanao. Another follows Suu Kyi's founder, Bernardo (Klementowicz, British), as he campaigns in 1981 as a senatorial election. A third narrative thread follows a chilling glimpse of an armed right-wing vigilante group. Also Muñoz, and now at 61 himself, has Pura, a radio announcer who models herself after Nan propagandist Joselito Gómez. The film concludes juxtaposed. Commentators on the success

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Born to rule

Benazir Bhutto builds on her father's legacy

DAUGHTER OF DESTINY

By Steven Barth
(Simon and Schuster, \$18.95, 423 pages, 423 SD)

She was very much her father's daughter," he said. "You are my jewel," he told her just hours before Pakistan's military rulers hanged her for alleged conspiracy to murder in 1979. And it was by his grace in the family cemetery near Larkana in southern Pakistan that Benazir Bhutto vowed to avenge the death of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the country's first democratically elected prime minister. Nine years later—after suffering repeated arrests, bouts of solitary confinement and two years in exile—the widow, dark-haired, Western-educated Benazir led her father's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) to victory. At the age of 35, she became the first woman to lead an Islamic country. The price of her struggle—the personal and national costs of returning democracy to Pakis-

tan—are dramatically, sometimes horrifyingly, recounted *Daughter of Destiny*, an astute biography that is part elegy, part memoir.

An autobiography typically serves the author better than it serves history. And Bhutto begins hers by offering a fascinating portrait of her father as a callow yet visionary leader who, with his equally visionary family, fights for democracy in a backward, illiterate country in the grip of unscrupulous military rulers. In her account, the revolution is Green. Zia ul-Haq, the Islamic fundamentalist appointed military chief of staff by Bhutto's Bhutto himself. In July 1977, Zia orchestrated a coup, imprisoned the prime minister and then systematically dismantled the apparatus of the fledgling democratic state. There is no denying the power of Benazir Bhutto's recollection—the persecution and torture of PPP supporters, the laces of the trial that found her father guilty, the terror of men wearing no official uniforms, carrying no official warrant, bursting into her room in the night to to

steal—she describes an experience that left her walking on the flagstones laid behind at Godord over 20 years ago.

She learned her politics from him as well. She was raising two sons when he was US Security Council when, in 1971, as the country's leading political figure, he tried to "seize a stalled Pakistan" with a latter-day civil war. Ultimately, the conflict ended with the secession of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. And she was with him in June, 1973, in Simla, in northern India, where he negotiated with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the terms of peace after India's military intervention in the Pakistani régime. "We saw stronging [sic] her," writes of Gandhi, who stared at her frenetically, "a daughter of another staircase?"

The ironclad power politesse served her well in her own political struggle. While finishing her studies at Oxford in the spring of

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2007, her father's rule was being undermined by strikes, riots and allegations of voter-rigging in the March elections. Within a month of her return to Pakistan in June, 1977, the last but overthrown her father and his two brothers, Bhutto and his son-in-law, Aslam, her mother, Saima, and her brothers, Mir Shakil and Shabir Memon, all became victims of the regime, either forced into exile or held in a series of detentions. Benazir herself lived in appalling conditions before international pressure resulted in her 1984 release to get treatment for a serious ear infection. In one telling, sad comment, she writes, "An 18-year legal, I realized there had been only one New Year's Day first I had been since 1972."

Despite providing many details about her life in prison, Bhutto carefully omits a visited vision of the West. In the West, she learned to love peppermint-stick ice-cream cones and the democratic ideals of Thomas Jefferson. (She never explains how she learned to survive in her country, where self-exileation was considered to be a noble form of protest. She seems to have bridged East and West by



Bhutto at 35, she became the first woman to lead an Islamic country

Western friends would have difficulty understanding her actions, she writes. "An arranged marriage was preferable to someone whom I had to leave for political paths my life did take."

According to political observers of the time, Benazir Bhutto was brought down by her own inflexibility in dealing with opposition, charges of corruption and the reaction of an increasingly fundamentalist, anti-Western country faced with rapid change. The forces that made her a Western-educated member of the land-owning elite, local non-commissioned officers, her daughter, who returned to Pakistan from exile in Britain in 1986 and went on to form the government two years later, Benazir's critics of her political career."

"Other women on the subcontinent had picked up the political batons of their husbands, brothers and fathers before me. I just never thought it would happen to me." Although she is still defending her own political style, she is already one of the most remarkable members of a family of destiny.

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It takes a thief

Saul Bellow writes of loss and a stolen ring

A THIEF?

By Saul Bellow
(Penguin, 320 pages, \$9.95)

A according to the publicity material accompanying his new book, *A Thief*, author Saul Bellow feels "there are not too many ways for a writer to live dangerously these days." That is Bellow's explanation for what the news release says is a historic event—the first time that a North American writer of his literary stature has chosen to publish first as paperbacks. He had originally tried to sell the 30,000-word novel as magazine fiction but was told by the editors of true publication that it was too long. Bellow's daring extends to the choice of a publisher, a small character-oriented Bellow first, and that could naturally be subject to some scrutiny. The 73-year-old Nobel Prize winner, author of 14 books, including *Humboldt's Gift* and *Molloy*, has in the past been accused of being sexist of misogyny.

The result of such daring is a very quirky book—witty, thoughtful, filled with meaningful lines, but curiously devoid of sex. It is the story of Clara Bialek, a big-hearted, blousy, "wee Tudor" who lives in a vast Park Avenue coop with her three daughters, her fourth husband and her hill-billock measures of the six true loves of her life, the man who got away. He name is Eliot ("Cleddy") Rogers, and he is a gleaming, dashing figure, a high-chassis political adviser, Jr., as Clara passionately describes him. But the reality, of all people, "is a dark horse in the history of the American novel." Bellow's characters, including the aforementioned Rogers, never move; never falter, as they lay low, literary speech, complete with magnificently polished metaphors.

Clara's current husband, the father of her children, is Walter Valté. A stark contrast to the Dark Horse, he is spectroscopically lumpy—"he has, as far as I'm concerned, the same as stability"—and emotionally distant. In fact, Bellow's portrait of the two of it. They will always stay that he looks has put-downs to vacuous. While Clara runs the house, deals with her children's emotional needs and dental appointments and stands to her own high-powered career as an adviser to a publishing conglomerate, Walter either sleeps, commutes a military career and pleasure crafts about herself.

media adviser to political candidates or in his wife's words, "just goes on reading, P. B. James, or whatever, till I'm ready to scratch the book and throw it in the trash."

Clara at first sees her former lover, Cleddy, as a plain Jane and cherishes an ornate rug she had inadvertently bought for him. They had



Bellow: his new work brims with witty lines

a responsiveness relationship, and Bellow is very good at describing the shaggy, lights-out-right behavior of people as a contaminated substance. There was "a fever among love at its corner," he writes. The ring disappears after the sordid holds a wild party that included "cavorting young people, recently married, dancing to ragtime music." The chief suspect is the dark at the navy's new Boston boyfriend. In the process of confronting the money and revealing lies may, Clara discovers some unpleasant truths about herself.

Bellow's pronouncements on modern American life are always interesting. But by having them uniformly issued from the mouth of every character, he makes these people less believable. Anyone who is not witty does not get to speak of it, including Walter and the Boston boyfriend. Much of the dialogue is really Bellow's monologue—but it is an impressive monologue. Clara, in conversation with a friend, notes that in the corporate world she is "about the adolescent to have a personal life... High enough in the power structure you can be excused from having one, an opinion of people are glad to sacrifice." And that while discussing psychotherapy, says: "After the age of 44 a maniacus has to be discarded—earlier if possible. You can't afford to be damaged child forever." Finally, the money has her metaphysical moment: "Which people are the best people? This is the bleakest thing of all to decide, even about oneself." It is difficult to retain these lines, even if they all seem to be coming from the same being behind the tree.

One of the fewest scenes most memorable exchanges is when Cleddy, sitting alone when a distraught Clara comes to see her psychiatrist, Dr. Gladstone, or someone who she is too scared over the disappearance of her would-rat. The doctor suggests that the real reason she is distressed is that she is going on vacation. "My mother is crammed. And another reason Gladstone is that why you take the bus on board?" The astounded Clara stares at him and replies, "You may be a dame, but you're not a gen." That my review is a perfect assessment of Bellow's latest work.

JUDITH CINNAMON

MAGUARAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

1. *Shoe, Shoe, Away!* (2)
2. *The Sabbath Verses*, *Awaken* (4)
3. *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, *Army* (7)
4. *The Sun of Stone*, *Studier* (2)
5. *Coral's Eyes*, *Armed* (2)
6. *Midnight, Bloody* (2)
7. *Foolish Men*, *Pur Lesther* (2)
8. *A Summer in Hell*, *Bigman* (9)
9. *The Fortune, Roots* (3)
10. *Whistler*, *Theresa*

NONFICTION

1. *Street for Stories*, *Giants* (1)
2. *A Brief History of Ideas*, *Blowout* (2)
3. *Blowout*, *Blowout* (2)
4. *The Struggle for Democracy*, *Women and Society* (2)
5. *Ghosts, Stories* (2)
6. *The Andre Gide*, *Driver* (2)
7. *Kings of Death*, *Porter*
8. *An Afternoon in Rousseau*, *Education and Power* (2)
9. *Wartime*, *Macmillan*
10. *Going Within*, *Macmillan*
11. *Portrait of a Man*

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The sportswriters' big drug coverup

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Could we back up a bit? The established order is heating up on Canadian athletes at the moment. It is a jacy reading. The established order is represented by the Dalton inquiry into the middle-drifters who management on the Olympic track team. Wagdell has been forced to recant his training room decisions for not having every athlete at a Canadian camp a large tall of protein on hearing the evidence. The established order is having a tough coronary stat; what prompted, will weigh more than the blood Valter and has already made some "auditors."

There's only one problem: The established order got us into this in the first place. The very highest established order, Meaning the government of Canada. The sports page doesn't tell us much about this, while heating up on poor old Ross. The source of all that oil, as the source of much of everything else wrong with the country, rests in Ottawa.

Since two decades ago, with the nation in its usual state of sugar, there was all the morning and despair among the joky writers about Canada's supposedly disgraceful standing in the Olympic listing of gold medals and silver and bronze. That we finished behind European countries we couldn't even pronounce. Gloom and dooms. And so on.

The government of Canada decided to do something about this, the government—an with all governments—prepared to do anything possible to raise the governing party. This happened in be Liberal and being Liberal determined absolutely that all that was needed was money. Without much further, without pell-mell, it set out to emulate the East German model for man-making world-class athletes—the model so despised by the sports press.

Ottawa's decision to get into state-support education came in 1972 under Health Minister John Munro. It was accompanied by the unlikely figure of Marc Lalonde in that post. The Caucus of Sport, the statesmen from Compagnie, enthusiastically consumed the mission in the new portfolio of fitness and amateur sport.



Russia, Women's volleyball? From Korea. Russia? Ping-Pong. Water polo? From Hungary. Swimming? From Australia. English and Scottish. In all 37 professional coaches snatched at from abroad to do what Ottawa felt Sport Canada decided we couldn't do ourselves on the way to becoming a mini-East Germany. One should never underestimate Canadians pride.

In 1970, Ottawa spent \$6 million to subsidize sport. By 1978, the budget was \$30 million and by 1981 it was untenable in the marketplace, most of it apparently going to poor Ben, who could buy a \$350,000 Ferrari in it to go to the 7-Eleven to pick up groceries.

The extent of the government subsidized cost could be seen by the fact that a year before Montreal, when Gold, the former distance star turned coach to him, with a unusual ideal prototype, suggested Canadian Olympic athletes go on strike since they were being used by the state for political purposes. Of course they were. While 80 per cent of the athletes supported him, Ottawa applied the ax and accused him of being given to those who had actual world ranking. The sporting myth went that Canada was in forty shape on the international sports map. It wasn't and isn't. At the 1972 Olympics, Canada was ranked 21st in the world. At蒙特利尔, 12th.

Who was ahead of dear little Canada? Notably, the state-produced entrepreneurs of Eastern Europe took four of the top six positions. But only three non-Communist countries—the United States with \$27 million citizens, West Germany with \$1 million, and Japan with \$1.2 million—surpassed Canada.

This state-supported sports program, as far as world status is concerned, Canada is really no worse than them. We have several of the best shooters and archers in the world. Our men's basketball team flirts with fourth ranking. So does our football and the highest division in weightlifting are world class.

Rather than causing the jaded journalists one might look toward where were Canadian sports writers as Ben Johnson's body finally developed the physique of a body builder? We now know that he coach, Charlie Francis, was known immediately in the halls of the Canadian Olympic Committee. Why were we not informed of this?

The answer is simple: just as Ottawa

and the Canadian public, wanted more spectacular Olympic results, the sportwriters covering Ben Johnson didn't want to associate those amazing new muscles. They wanted gold.

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